

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

Zamyatin: NATO's Stakes in Political Game 'Now High'	AA 1
[IZVESTIYA 9 Nov]	
Politically Disputed Challenges 'Dangerous to Alliance Cohesion'	AA 5
[Bonn DIE WELT]	
PRAVDA Views European-U.S. 'Frictions' Over Euromissiles Issue	AA 7
[Kurdyumov in PRAVDA 10 Dec]	
Korionov Derides Type of 'Negotiations' General Rogers Advocates	AA 7
[PRAVDA 8 Dec]	
SALT III 'Greatly Depends' on Atmosphere; Relaxation or Buildup	AA 9
[Losev]	
Former FRG Officer Details Means of Pressure Put On NATO Members	AA 10
SPD Congress Votes in Favor of Arms 'Upgrading'	AA 12
[Zyubanov in PRAVDA 7 Dec]	
Start of NATO 'Atlantic Week': Rogers Cited on Euromissiles	AA 13
West Talk of Human Rights Ploy to Discredit Peace Initiatives	AA 14
[Kudryavtsev]	

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Ustinov Visits Northern Forces Group in Poland, Leaves for Home	BB 1
Warsaw Pact Unfailing Instrument of Socialism's Peace Policy	BB 1
[Gramatchikov]	
Commentary on 'Confident Advance' of CEMA Member Countries	BB 2
[Yefimov]	

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Solidarity Organization Denounces U.S. Actions Toward Iran	CC 1
Meeting of International Energy Agency's Board Reported	CC 1
[Karasev]	
Delhi IAEA Meeting Ends, Soviet Delegation Makes Offer	CC 2
[Kalganov]	
World Administrative Conference Concludes in Geneva	CC 3

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Strict Economic Measures Against Iran Considered	A 1
Brzezinski Says Military Force May Be Necessary	A 1
'Campaign of Pressure' on Iran Intensifying	A 1
Vance Urges Britain To 'Break Off Trade' With Iran	A 1
Calls for 'Joint Pressure'	A 2

U.S. Presses Japan for 'Joint Actions' Against Iran	A 2
Latest Moves To Gain Allied 'Pressure' on Iran Noted	A 2
U.S. Press, PRAVDA Cited on Iranian Situation	A 3
TASS Rounds Up Reports on Brzezinski, Vance, CIA in Iran	A 3
N.Y. TIMES Cited on Military Build-Up in Persian Gulf	A 4
Dixie Sent to Persian Gulf To Service Naval Squadron	A 5
SELSKAYA ZHIZN Comments on Miller's Trip to Gulf States	A 6
[Melikyan 4 Dec]	
Senate Favors Removal of Economic Sanctions on Rhodesia	A 6
IZVESTIYA Reports Carter's Announcement To Run for Reelection	A 7
[Barsukov 6 Dec]	
PRAVDA Views Problems Facing Carter in Bid for Second Term	A 8
[Kurdyumov 6 Dec]	
Commentary on Naval Activity in Soviet Far East Region	A 8
[Nikolayev in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 8 Dec]	
Helms Urges Continuation of CIA's Undercover Operations	A 10
[Biryukov]	

CHINA

29 Sep-30 Nov Sino-Soviet Talks Reported	B 1
PRC Government Delegation Leaves Moscow for Beijing	B 1
Beijing Uses Armed Forces To Combat Crime	B 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

Commentary on End of S. Korean Emergency Decrees	C 1
CISU Delegation Ends Visit to Japan	C 1

SOUTH ASIA

PRAVDA on Establishment of New Afghan Defense Organization	D 1
[Mironov, 7 Dec]	
Brezhnev, Kosygin Greet Afghan Leader on Treaty Anniversary	D 1
[PRAVDA 7 Dec]	
Amin Treaty Anniversary Message [PRAVDA 7 Dec]	D 2
Novikov Commentary Marks Soviet-Afghan Treaty Anniversary	D 3

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Comments, Reports on Soviet, Western Aid to Kampuchea	E 1
Kampuchean Envoy Statement	E 1
Donations by Soviet Organizations	E 1
Western Aid 'Destabilizing' [Novikov]	E 2
IZVESTIYA Article [Ilinskiy, 5 Dec]	E 3
IZVESTIYA Hits Sihanouk's Calls for Western Military Support	E 3
[Krivopalov, 29 Nov]	
LPDR Anniversary Marked, Progress Praised	E 4
[Skvortsov in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 1 Dec]	
Commentator Cautions Thailand Against Involvement With PRC	E 5
[[Kolayev]]	
Thai Ambassador in Moscow Hosts National Day Reception	E 6
SRV Foreign Ministry Statement Supports Iran	E 6
Supreme Soviet Delegation Returns From Malaysia, Singapore	E 6
[PRAVDA 5 Dec]	

WESTERN EUROPE

Marchais Calls for Franco-Soviet Mutual Security Treaty G 1
BBC Propaganda Impedes Preparations for Madrid Conference G 1
[Ozerov in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 5 Dec]

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Qotbzadeh Cables International Court, Rejects U.S. Charges H 1
Afro-Asian Organization Condemns U.S. Actions in Iran H 1
[Peresada in PRAVDA 10 Dec]
Iranian People's Interests Demand Peaceful Kurdish Solution H 2
[Bovin]
AP Correspondent Expelled From Iran H 4
U.S. Presidential Envoy Begins Talks in Israel H 4
Moscow Arabic Commentary H 4
Charges of 'Soviet Threat' in W. Sahara Rejected H 5
Morocco Urged To Heed UN Resolution on Peace in W. Sahara H 6
[Andreyev]

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Castro Addresses Cuban Central Committee on Economic Problems K 1
[PRAVDA 7 Dec]
Cuban Military Holiday Occasion for Noting Soviet Aid K 1
[Roshchupkin in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 2 Dec]
Honduran Provocations Endanger Relations with Nicaragua K 2
[Svistunov in PRAVDA 3 Dec]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Brezhnev Congratulates Magnitogorsk Metallurgical Workers S 1
[PRAVDA 24 Nov]
PRAVDA on Metallurgical Plant, Ministry Shortcomings S 1
[Gadaborshev, 26 Nov]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RSFSR Council of Ministers Discusses Livestock Raising Problems T 1
Brezhnev Greets Tadzhikistan Workers on Agricultural Successes T 1

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Physicists Discover New Phenomenon in Particle Physics U 1
[Novodvorskiy in IZVESTIYA 30 Nov]
Scientist Describes Advantages of Geothermal Energy U 1
[Yegorov in SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA 14 Nov]

ZAMYATIN: NATO'S STAKES IN POLITICAL GAME 'NOW HIGH'

ID101525 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Dec 79 Morning Edition p 5 ID

[Leonid Zamyatin article: "Stop the Escalation"]

[Text] Many people are now wondering how Europe will enter the eighties. Will the detente process, buttressed by military detente, continue? Will trust between peoples develop and strengthen, or will this continent be faced with being packed with new nuclear missile weapons--that is, in effect, will it once again come up against the arms race and intensified confrontation that will certainly affect all countries in the region?

Europe's politicians and statesmen are now pondering this. This problem is also worrying millions of ordinary people in Europe, those who experienced the horrors of two world wars, who saw for themselves the poisonous fruit of cold war and who have been living and are now living under conditions where the relaxation of tension is exerting a beneficial influence on the climate of international relations.

The seventies have been and remain years of detente, whose foundation was laid by the Soviet Union. The USSR has done much in this direction, and people--irrespective of whether they belong to the socialist countries' camp or live under conditions of capitalism--are grateful to it for this. They can see for themselves that the results of cooperation and mutual understanding lead to greater trust and therefore strengthen the security of countries and peoples. The development of the detente process is also explained by the fact that the governments of many countries on the European Continent have displayed understanding and a sense of responsibility to present and future generations for the fate of peace. There is no reasonable alternative to the relaxation of international tension. Nevertheless, as recent events show, certain U.S. and West European politicians are literally overcome with nostalgia for cold war times. They are advocating that military force help the United States to restore its global power, or, in other words, its superiority.

Some of them formulate their policy like this: "It is necessary to upgrade armaments, then disarm" (H. D. Genscher); others say: "If we want to negotiate on disarmament, we should negotiate from a position of strength" (M. Thatcher); still others say: "This alliance (NATO) must secure a clear advantage in the military sphere by the mid-eighties" (H. Brown) and so forth.

The words are backed by specific deeds. The United States, it is clear, has for a number of years been elaborating a strategic military doctrine that would enable it to introduce a new generation of American nuclear-missile weapons into West Europe. At first it wanted to deploy neutron weapons on the pretext of the "Soviet Union's superiority in tanks." When this myth was exploded, another "argument" immediately appeared: The Soviet Union enjoys superiority over the West in terms of medium-range missiles targeted, it is claimed, on virtually every city in West Europe. All this is accompanied by a clamorous blather from Western propaganda about the "Soviet military threat" to the Western world, the possibility of a preemptive nuclear missile strike by the USSR and the new Soviet missiles that, to hear the advocates of the American plans talk, spring up every day like mushrooms after the rain. Forces on both sides of the Atlantic that are interested in kindling cold war are seeking more and more energetically to fuel anti-Soviet hysteria, displaying more zeal than intelligence. This campaign takes several forms: the numbers game, the parading of "conclusive figures" and maps cooked up in the Pentagon and CIA, and numerous speeches and commentaries by "respected figures"--as a rule, former generals. [paragraph continues]

They even stoop to low tricks like this: In the last 6 months in West Europe there has been a brisk trade in a fantasy novel about a Soviet invasion of West Europe. The novel's title--"The Third World War"--speaks for itself. But what is still more noteworthy is the fact that the author of this "novel" is John Hackett, former commander in chief of the Army of the Rhine and commander of NATO's Northern Group, while his adviser is Britain's representative in NATO. It is perfectly obvious that works of this kind are manifestly designed to try to mobilize public opinion in support of a new escalation of the arms race and to sow fear among West Europe's population.

Attempts are being made to ascribe aggressive intentions to the Soviet Union, and this is being done because the USSR consistently pursues a peace policy that is making increasing headway in the minds and hearts of the broadest strata of the world public. They try at all costs to belittle or distract the attention of the public of various of the world's countries from each new peace initiative by the Soviet Union, each call from our party and state to their Western negotiating partners, including the states that signed the Helsinki Final Act.

The NATO Council session in Brussels next week is supposed to decide on deploying on the territories of a number of West European countries about 600 American medium-range nuclear missiles (108 Pershing II missiles and 464 ground-based cruise missiles. Both the former and the latter are equipped with modern nuclear warheads). This will mean a serious escalation of the arms race, with an ensuing increase in the risk of confrontation. All objections from America's NATO partners to these plans are literally crushed by Washington. It is no accident--and even the American press does not conceal this--that the Carter administration is pursuing on this issue a policy of "overt pressure," a policy of threats, by declaring that the United States will regard objections to these plans as an attempt to "wreck NATO."

The role of "pusher" of the American plans has fallen to figures such as F.-J. Strauss, the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union candidate for FRG chancellor, who recently began a series of articles in one newspaper with the pretentious title "How My Foreign Policy Will Look." Strauss takes as the basis for his concept the thesis that "beginning with the eighties, the West is entering the most dangerous period in postwar times." This danger, he claims, stems from the fact that "after decades of the so-called detente policy the military correlation of forces has tilted quite unambiguously in the Soviet Union's favor." He attempts to prove that by the start of the eighties "U.S. nuclear superiority will finally and irrevocably have become a thing of the past," while the Soviet Union has already forged ahead "in the deployment of medium-range missiles, to which the West can counterpose no equivalent." In answer to that I want to cite what is in my view a fair remark by Alan (Volf), a major scientific associate of a California university research institute. He declares: "The attempt to compare NATO and Warsaw Pact forces without taking into account the peculiarities of nuclear war is equivalent to a deliberate falsehood if it follows from this comparison that the West must rectify an imbalance."

In his assessments the West German opposition leader is essentially alining himself with those figures in the ruling coalition in the FRG who declare that the West "must not close its eyes to the continuing growth of Soviet superiority in medium-range weapons" and that, given this situation, the United States "must insure for itself the opportunity to counteract the growth of the imbalance in this sphere." The West, both the former and the latter claim, will decide to "modernize" NATO's tactical nuclear weapons.

By talking of the Soviet Union's superiority and the need to "modernize" Western weapons, they want to blunt their public's vigilance. The question arises: How can it be a question of some kind of modernization when, according to the well-known American plans, what will be delivered to West Europe are the latest types of weapons that have never been there before? That kind of "modernization" is not the replacement of some weapons by others; it is a question of qualitatively new American weapons intended specially for the European theater of military operations.

That is in no way modernization, as Western leaders try to make out. What it is, to be accurate, is qualitatively new types of weapons, and also a quantitative increase in the American nuclear weapons in West Europe.

In its attempts to justify its plans the West claims that the NATO countries must adopt a program for "upgrading armaments" and then propose to the Soviet Union that talks be started on reducing medium-range missiles. It looks as though the United States is now spending billions of dollars on manufacturing weapons of this type so as to immediately destroy them. But that is obviously absurd: The United States, of course, has no such thought. That is what certain politicians and diplomats are saying with the aim of reassuring the seriously alarmed peoples of the European Continent.

But here is what the American military says. In an interview with West Germany's DIE WELT General Rogers, NATO's supreme allied commander Europe, said: "We all desire talks and arms reductions so that equilibrium can be restored in the sphere of medium-range weapons. To be able to negotiate successfully, we need strength. We will get that strength thanks to the decision to produce and deploy the new weapons." Later, asked under what conditions the United States would be prepared to abandon the import into Europe of new medium-range weapons, the general declared: "That would depend totally on the results of talks." He explained how he sees the course of the talks. Making no mention of any reduction in American forward-based weapons and armaments, Rogers said that he sees the talks as follows: The Soviet Union must cease producing SS-20 missiles and Backfire bombers. Not only cease producing them, but dismantle the missiles already installed and scrap the Backfires. Moreover, the Soviet Union would have to scrap all the remaining bombers that could reach West Europe.

The correspondent who was asking the questions, dumbfounded by this answer, asked timidly: "...And the missile-carrying submarines in the Baltic?" "...Those too," the general stated. "If all this happens, we will not need new weapons." This is how the Pentagon conceives the talks.

Comment, as they say, seems superfluous. But it is necessary all the same. What the American general is proposing is in essence being demanded in articles by Mr Strauss and some other people. The priority task for the next decade, he states, is to adopt at the December NATO session a "clear and unequivocal decision on upgrading with a view to equalizing the Soviet predominance." Strauss's words show how firmly the planned NATO decision has been seized on by those reactionary circles in the FRG which have seen their chance of undermining the cause of detente in the eighties--something they have not succeeded in doing in the last 10 years.

What can we say about the assertions of Soviet superiority in medium-range missiles in Europe? In the last 10 years, as our state leaders have declared, the Soviet Union has not increased the number of medium-range nuclear weapon delivery vehicles on the territory of the European part of our country by a single missile or a single aircraft. On the contrary, the number of launchers for medium-range missiles, like the yield of those missiles' nuclear charges, has even fallen slightly. It is also important to note that the Soviet Union does not deploy such missiles on other states' territory.

In the United States and West Europe one can frequently hear very high-ranking figures saying that the United States must deploy new types of nuclear weapons in West Europe and thereby effect an "upgrading" in order to "restore the equilibrium of forces." But only recently these same figures were declaring that an approximate equilibrium of forces exists in Europe. In order to prove that this balance of forces has been violated, Mr Strauss, in his articles, cites the materials of the London Institute of Strategic Studies. Well, we will cite these materials too. A report entitled "The Military Balance, 1979-1980," published by that institute 5 September this year, indicates that "at the present time near equality exists between the NATO and Warsaw Pact nuclear forces." For some reason the West decided to keep quiet about this conclusion by the institute. Why? Because it is simply disadvantageous to them at present.

Surely Mr Strauss knows--he must know from American sources--that the United States has possessed medium-range systems since the fifties. At that time the United States already had forward-based systems capable of reaching Soviet territory, in particular bombers based in Britain and the FRG, Phantoms deployed at airbases in the Mediterranean and the Baltic and also submarines armed with Poseidon missiles capable of reaching Soviet territory and carrying nearly 500 nuclear warheads. Similar submarines have also been placed at the disposal of NATO Command. Moreover both Britain and France have their own strategic nuclear forces, and these are certainly not targeted against the United States. How many in total? According to our data, U.S. forward-based devices in Europe total 784 units and in Britain and France put together there are about 300 units. Add to this the aforementioned submarines, and it becomes clear why the Soviet Union was forced to modernize its own medium-range devices.

It may be recalled that more than once in the past--at the SALT I and SALT II talks--the Soviet Union has raised the question of American forward-based nuclear facilities. But this did not meet with the necessary response from our negotiating partners.

Now too the Soviet Union has proposed the holding of immediate talks and has indicated that if the Western powers agree not to deploy the additional 600 Eurostrategic weapons, the Soviet Union is prepared to make a certain reduction in its weapons in the European part of the USSR. But this too received a very evasive answer. On the one hand they say they would welcome SALT III talks. On the other, they say that immediately after the adoption of the NATO decision on deploying medium-range missiles, a program of arms limitation and of monitoring this limitation will be proposed to the Soviet Union. Third, they assert that the total number of nuclear warheads in Europe will not increase, since the United States intends to reduce its nuclear potential in Europe by 1,000 units. By this diplomatic subterfuge they seek to avoid the Soviet Union's direct proposal on beginning immediate talks. It may be asked: Why the subterfuge? It is, after all, a question of concrete issues. We reply: The path of SALT III talks still has to be traveled, and it is probably a long one. SALT III talks can only begin after the ratification of the SALT II treaty and its entry into force. But it is no secret that the issue of this treaty's ratification has already been under discussion for 6 months in the U.S. Congress, and now reports have appeared that the continuation of the discussion is being postponed until next January. This was stated, in particular, by Byrd, leader of the Democratic majority in the U.S. Senate. Time will tell whether this is true. On the subject of reducing the number of American nuclear weapons in Europe one of the major American journals can be cited--it wrote, literally: "The United States compromised itself to such an extent with its rejection of the Soviet proposals that Aaron, Brzezinski's close adviser, was later forced to propose eliminating some kind of obsolete American nuclear weapons in West Europe." The New York TIMES admitted in this connection, citing Pentagon circles, that it is a question of obsolete warheads which had to be eliminated one way or another.

They now want to add another 600 units to the medium-range nuclear arsenal in West Europe, which will inevitably entail the violation of the established equilibrium of forces. To quote a statement by the authoritative writer Arthur Cox in the Washington POST newspaper: "The Carter administration believes that if the NATO decision to deploy new weapons is adopted, it will provide a trump card at the talks.... but the history of the arms race indicates the reverse. As soon as a decision is taken to deploy new weapons, nothing good comes of talks, because in response to this commitment the Russians adopt some new weapon in order to strengthen their positions at the talks."

Recently it has been possible to read and hear assertions by leaders of a number of Western countries to the effect that the Soviet Union, in putting forward its peace initiatives, allegedly wants to destroy NATO's unity and all but "put to the test" the member states' loyalty to the bloc. To say this is to deliberately distort the Soviet Union's true intentions. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has stressed that the Soviet Union does not seek military superiority. The Soviet Union believes that approximate equality and parity are sufficient for defense purposes. We do not set ourselves the goal of achieving military superiority. We also know that the concept loses its very meaning in view of the existence of the tremendous arsenals of nuclear weapons and delivery vehicles already stockpiled.

"Mr Brezhnev's proposal," the journal NATION wrote, "confirmed the widespread feeling that the Russians at least behave consistently, while the United States, by all appearances, suffers periodical attacks of military hysteria."

NATO's stakes in the political game are now high. One would hope that those responsible for the adoption of the impending decisions will look farther ahead. Europe is now facing a choice: Whether it will follow the path of peace and security and strengthening detente, or whether it will be swept up in a wave of the arms race. Those who now reiterate that the Soviet Union is allegedly creating a "propaganda fuss" and that this propaganda will not help the cause of peace are profoundly mistaken. The Soviet proposals are not propaganda, they are a real, clear prospect for insuring that all European peoples live in conditions of security and peace. The Western powers' answer will show whether they are prepared to reckon with the peoples' will and vital interests.

POLITICALLY DISPUTED CHALLENGES 'DANGEROUS TO ALLIANCE COHESION'

DW101430 Bonn DIE WELT in German 10 Dec 79 p 6 DW

[Friedhelm Kemna article: "Alliance in Head Wind"]

[Text] This week, 30 years after its establishment, the North Atlantic pact will be facing what is probably the decisive endurance test. What is at stake is the credibility, the cohesion and thus the ability of the alliance to act out the sense and the binding character of its objectives: preserving peace through a balanced system of flexible military deterrence and thus creating the prerequisites for the mutual and equal reduction of the weapons systems of East and West in terms of quality and quantity.

What is to be decided in Brussels Wednesday and Thursday--the production and deployment of modern medium-range missiles in Europe and also a broad offer to the Soviet Union pertaining to arms control--is controversial in the alliance. [paragraph continues]

At least in the Netherlands, where parliament with a slight majority blocks the government's constructive vote for the arms gap closure, but also in Denmark and Norway, where no nuclear weapons are stationed, people seem to be wanting to bid farewell politically to the NATO concept hitherto applicable. The effects of such an "entry into the exit" from a joint strategy on troubled Belgium cannot as yet be determined. The alliance is recording the quake. The foundations at the epicenter are shaking.

Never since General de Gaulle, in a more than life-sized way, outgrew the U.S.-European defense partnership has the alliance suffered a similarly exposing spell of weakness. If it remained limited to the desertion of the Netherlands, the efficiency of joint political-military efforts would be impaired, to be sure, yet it would not be ill forever. The problem, which appears with mercilessly sharp contours under the magnifying glass of world-political condensations, is unfortunately more profound.

NATO was born in cold war. The Soviet threat which was clearly recognized--in the crises of Cuba and Berlin--caused the European founding members (including Holland) to seek protection under the common Atlantic roof. The superior nuclear power of United States and the "flexible response" strategy it patronized, spared the gross national product of the Europeans and protected their economy and prosperity beyond threats and ultimatums by Moscow. Then the West actually, and the Soviet Union selectively, embarked on a course of detente. NATO, too, ended up in the radius of effect of a decade of lulling illusions. At its end came the quarrel among adults as to whether the Soviet Union today was harboring defensive or offensive intentions, even though any school age boy can decipher the exorbitant disparity of arms in East and West.

The "fruit" of detente policy of the 1970's also includes the enhancement of the Russian nuclear armament beyond the sensible measure of defense, an enhancement that, in many cases, went nearly unnoticed in the West and which the politically blind still question. Quite a few Europeans, influential political and ecclesiastical groups, and some of the governing people who made the subjectively lacking awareness of a Soviet threat the yardstick of their foreign and security policies and/or the guideline for resistance against a credible arms control strategy of their own, have been "relaxed" to this very day. One must take them seriously, these scruples and doubts; they are part of the risk of democratic detente policy.

Also the German Social Democrats, who have just given some impressive backing to their chancellor regarding the missiles and arms control decision, have no reason to be surprised or angry at the Dutch or the comrades in Denmark. Despite the clarity of the position, one could feel Helmut Schmidt's bad conscience in the way he made the fact of an objectively threatening state of Soviet arms disappear at the party congress plenum behind the disarmament complex of the Brussels decisions.

What cannot be demanded mercilessly of German representatives in view of the Berlin Wall will be much more difficult to demand of other NATO partners. The one who promotes the impression negligently or intentionally in this situation of the alliance, saying that disarmament and arms control have absolute priority over armament, as if both things were not absolutely equal elements of the same political strategy, will also make the preparedness to rearm a hopelessly second-rate matter. That is the shadow that is cast by the example of the much-disputed and ignored neutron bomb. The shadow reaches to Brussels.

The Soviet Union romped about in it. It tried to exploit the natural weak points of an alliance based on democratic dissent, an alliance that has become strong through the making of decisions and the voluntary insight of its partners. The debate on NATO's closing the arms gap brought back the alliance into the present after many years of natural existence. It may promote the feeling of many citizens again or initially with what they owe to the community; particularly towards the solidarity that is called for now with regard to the Atlantic partner in America.

It also demonstrates, however, how dangerous politically disputed challenges can be for the cohesion of the alliance. We must not fool ourselves: If Holland's quitting cannot be prevented, it would be more than just a political accident of NATO. In its wake a new class society would emerge in the alliance that would make a uniform and credible negotiating position impossible vis-a-vis Moscow. First-class times for illusionists [rattenfaenger]. The wind is blowing in NATO's face.

PRAVDA VIEWS EUROPEAN-U.S. 'FRICTIONS' OVER EUROMISSILES ISSUE

LD111143 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Dec 79 p 5 LD

[Nikolay Kurdyumov report under the rubric "Commentator's Column": "Pressure on Partners"]

[Text] Washington--A few days before the Brussels NATO session at which the United States intends to push through its plan to turn Western Europe into a launch pad for U.S. medium-range missiles, with all the dangerous ensuing consequences to the European peoples, representatives of three European countries--the prime ministers of Norway and the Netherlands and the Danish foreign minister--have just arrived in Washington. There is no mystery about the reasons for the urgent visit. As State Department officials admit, there are serious frictions in NATO regarding the U.S. nuclear program and at least three of the United States' NATO allies, aware of feelings in their own countries, are still voicing profound doubts and objections regarding the deployment of hundreds of cruise missiles and Pershing II missiles on the territory of many European countries. As the press notes, the essence of these objections lies in the fact that the Netherlands and Denmark above all are advocating a positive response to the Soviet Union's constructive proposal on holding urgent talks and that NATO's decision should be deferred.

At the end of the talks a communique was published essentially confirming that there are differences. Washington was reluctant to heed the opinion of its junior NATO partners. On the contrary, after the guests' meetings and talks in the White House and State Department, U.S. officials let it be understood that Washington will force through the approval of its plan in Brussels. The talks, a State Department spokesman said at a press conference, have not altered the position of the United States which hopes that the NATO Council session will approve the U.S. plan "even without those members of the alliance who oppose it."

As the Washington POST notes, besides Norway and Denmark, which do not allow the deployment of nuclear weapons on their territory, serious doubts on this issue are also to be observed in Belgium. But the Netherlands remains the biggest question mark.

The Netherlands parliament rejected this week the U.S. plan for the so-called "modernization" of the nuclear arsenal in Europe. The refusal of the Netherlands and Denmark to approve the NATO plans and the visit by the representatives of these countries and of Norway to the United States attest to the intensification of public opposition to the new U.S. nuclear program in Europe. Unfortunately, the United States is reluctant to take this into account.

KORIONOV DERIDES TYPE OF 'NEGOTIATIONS' GENERAL ROGERS ADVOCATES

LD101553 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Dec 79 p 5 LD

[Vitaliy Korionov "Political Observer's Notes": "According to a Dangerous Scenario"]

[Text] American General Rogers, NATO supreme allied commander in Europe, is getting nervous. He is obviously displeased with the sentiments of Europeans, who are expressing less and less desire to tolerate the diktat of the Pentagon and the NATO leadership on the question of deploying new American missiles in West Europe.

The American general, as attested by an interview he has just given to West Germany's DIE WELT, is even having to play the unaccustomed role of an "advocate of talks" on arms reduction. But Rogers immediately hastens to explain what precisely he means by talks. "To be able to negotiate successfully," the general proclaims, "we need strength." And he immediately announces that the missiles, the question to be decided at the NATO Council session in Brussels, are not enough for him. Rogers declares: "572 individual weapons are not enough to fulfill the military tasks known to me."

But perhaps, as certain Western politicians say, there will nevertheless be no need to deploy new missiles? Yes, the general "magnanimously" admits that scenario, but only provided that... all Soviet medium-range weapons are unilaterally eliminated. No more, no less! Thus the general has essentially exposed the true intentions of those in the West who speak of negotiations. However, even without Rogers it is clear that what these politickers need is not so much negotiations as mention of negotiations in order to reassure their "audience."

The point is that the idea of immediate negotiations on an issue that is of vital importance to all Europeans is putting down increasingly deep roots on the continent. So the opponents of cooperation are having to maneuver. "We too are in favor of negotiations," they declare. It is permissible to ask: Just what kind of negotiations are they in favor of?

It is useful here to turn to a document produced within the Washington administration back in the cold war period. America's magazine, PROGRESSIVE, carried disclosures about it some time ago.

I refer to a top-secret National Security Council document authored by one of the most violent "hawks"--Paul Nitze. A Wall Street banker, Nitze now heads the notorious "Committee on the Present Danger," but in the years to which the "NSC-68" document belongs he worked as leader of a policy planning group in the U.S. State Department.

"NSC-68" formulated the goal that the United States must seek in negotiations with the Soviet Union. "To create in the free world those political and economic conditions, backed up by adequate force," PROGRESSIVE wrote, citing the aforementioned document, "that would make the USSR adapt, gradually retreat and ultimately change its policy radically." However, even Nitze, who set this goal, noted with distress that "in the existing circumstances we will not be able to reach an agreement demanding changes in the Soviet system." But since public opinion advocates negotiations with the Russians, then, according to PROGRESSIVE's account of Nitze's stance, it is necessary to manipulate the talks so that the public believes that it is impossible to deal with Moscow other than by "building up one's might".

Those who are endeavoring to adopt the garb of advocates of negotiations with the USSR are also acting according to that "scenario" today. To smash the existing equality in Europe in the military respect, to secure NATO bloc superiority over the Warsaw Pact countries and then to use negotiations as cover--that is what these gentlemen, whom General Rogers so incautiously gave away, would like. Is it not clear that this approach destroys the very basis for negotiations?

However, it is high time it was realized that the socialist community countries cannot tolerate disruption of the present correlation of forces. And they will not tolerate it! As for those across the ocean who are recklessly enticing their country along the path of the arms race, the well-known American sociologist Sidney Lens has addressed a warning to them: "Nuclear superiority is a mirage, and any political program based on it is another big step toward doomsday."

SALT III 'GREATLY DEPENDS' ON ATMOSPHERE; RELAXATION OF BUILDUP

LD110132 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 10 Dec 79 LD

[Text] By a vote of 76 to 69 the Chamber of Deputies of the Netherlands has rejected the plan to deploy new American cruise missiles and Pershing II's in Europe. The bill was introduced by the opposition Labor Party. It says that at the coming meeting of the NATO Council in Brussels the Netherlands must not agree to this plan. Our commentary is by Sergey Losev:

This rejection shows how great is the fear in Western Europe that the Pentagon plan will upset the balance of power between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organization, but Washington continues to exert ever-greater pressure on its allies. The prime ministers of the Netherlands, Norway and Denmark were recently summoned to Washington for what were called consultations on the matter of deploying medium-range missiles. Western news agencies say that all three countries have serious reservations about the American plan. The Pentagon, however, acts as though a decision to deploy American missiles has already been taken. The commander of the NATO forces in Europe, General Rogers, has told the West German paper DIE WELT that in his opinion many more than 572 missiles will be needed. The general made it clear that any future talks with the Soviet Union on the matter of medium-range missiles are doomed and that if the Brussels meeting takes the decision the United States wants the decision will be carried out.

Earlier, you will recall President Carter assured the Senate in a special message that what Congress had appropriated for the introduction of cruise missiles and Pershing II's would be spent and the missiles would be deployed. (?Really), what credence can be given to the NATO claims that the Western powers hope for talks with the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Treaty countries during the 3 years that will elapse between the Brussels decision and the actual deployment of the new American missiles? These claims had the one purpose of misleading the public of the United States and Western Europe. The Soviet foreign minister, Andrey Gromyko, during his recent talks in Bonn warned most seriously of the consequences if the NATO Council decides on deployment and turns down the Soviet proposal for immediate negotiations. He underscored there will be no basis for negotiations if NATO decides in favor of production and deployment of new American missiles in Western Europe. The Foreign Ministers Committee of the Warsaw Treaty Organization expressed the same view at its recent meeting in Berlin. The committee pointed out that if NATO takes this decision it will be evident it wishes to negotiate from positions of strength and this the committee said is unacceptable in principle.

In short, if the meeting in Brussels takes the decision Washington wants what will follow is not talks but retaliatory action. The Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Treaty countries will be forced to act to restore the upset balance of strength so as to guarantee their security. The talks the Soviet Union suggests are quite different from the talks the West proposes. The Soviet Union calls for talks at once before any decision has been taken to deploy new generation missiles in Western Europe. NATO, on the other hand, wants a decision first and then talks, though in such a case it is not clear what the talks would be about with the nations plunged into a new spiral of the nuclear arms race.

Some Western news analysts point out that in any case the matter of weapons for the so-called grey zone will be discussed at SALT III talks. Our answer is that the outcome of SALT III talks will depend to a great extent on whether there has been a relaxation of military tension or a step-up in tension.

Furthermore, such talks can only begin after SALT II is ratified, and the leader of the Democratic majority in the Senate, Robert Byrd, said just a few days ago that he could not imagine how SALT II could be put before the Senate this year. In other words, the groups that want an immediate decision to deploy American missiles are giving the NATO countries only one option that is, to speed up the nuclear arms race with all the dangerous consequences that are sure to follow.

But there is still time to consider the alternative offered by the Soviet Union's constructive initiatives. Soviet military units with all their equipment have begun withdrawing from the German Democratic Republic and returning to the Soviet Union. This fact shows that the Soviet Union means business--it is not just talking. The Soviet Union is also prepared to cut back the number of medium-range delivery vehicles for missiles deployed in its western regions, provided, of course, there is no additional deployment of the same in Western Europe. Hence, this country is offering a realistic way to insure all nations peace and security. But if NATO chooses a different way the Soviet Union will have no choice but to act to protect its own security and the security of the other Warsaw Treaty countries.

FORMER FRG OFFICER DETAILS MEANS OF PRESSURE PUT ON NATO COUNTRIES

LD02200 Moscow TASS in English 2040 GMT 10 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Berlin, December 10, TASS--Erhard Mueller, a former lieutenant commander in the West German Bundeswehr who went over to the GDR late last year, appeared on the GDR television today. In 1974-1975 he worked in the secret American-West German intelligence and analytical centre called "USA-FRG Liaison Group".

Mueller said the creation of this group in 1974 was a result of secret talks between the defence ministers of the two countries. The nature of this group and its tasks, Erhard Mueller said, were explained to me and nine other officers, who were assigned to the group, by General Becke, the then head of the Second Department of the chief staff of the FRG Defence Ministry. Differences in the evaluation of the military potential of Warsaw Treaty member-states often appeared at meetings of the NATO Council and some NATO countries (General Becke named Holland, Norway and Denmark) are not showing sufficient readiness to increase military spendings. This, the NATO Command believes, is resultant of an underestimation of the "threat from the East".

For this reason, Becke said, it was necessary to set up a joint American-West German body for a "purposeful" processing of all available data on the defence potential of the Warsaw Treaty member-states. The results of the group's work are to be used by the United States and the FRG to exert effective influence on other NATO countries at meetings of the NATO Council.

The "USA-FRG Liaison Group" was set up in accordance with a secret agreement between the military establishments of the two countries. Its existence is a closely guarded secret from other members of the military bloc, Erhard Mueller stressed. The secret agreement provides that the group consists of 10 American and 10 West German members.

Colonel Bowman, an American, was the first head of the group. His deputy was the Bundeswehr Colonel Lohmann, who now heads a department at the FRG Defence Ministry. The West German part of the group is called the "German Military Liaison Group". It is subdivided into sections of specialists on ground forces, the air force and navy, and is stationed in Bad-Godesberg, near Bonn.

The principal materials used by the group are intelligence information obtained by means of satellites and supplied by the United States. This information is supplemented with data on the deployment of the armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty obtained by the FRG's air and electronic intelligence.

Both the German and the American staff members are given a similar assignment according to their specialisation to study the complex. But in most instances they arrive at different conclusions.

The differences concern the size and firepower of various units of the Warsaw Treaty forces. Thus, when the group's naval section, in which Mueller had served, drew up an evaluation of the Soviet marine force and Soviet amphibious landing capabilities the German group possessed data that the Soviet Union had a marine regiment in the Baltic Sea area. The Americans could not be suited by such data because it could not be used at talks with the Danes as "evidence" of a danger to the straits and, therefore, could not prompt them to increase military allocations. It was then that the Americans demanded that the analysis be "supplemented" with "data" that in addition to marines other Soviet military units could take part in landing operations to seize the outlets from the Baltic into the North Sea. The already mentioned regiment of Soviet marines was presented by the Americans as "two brigades".

Erhard Mueller said that the biggest disputes in the group on land forces concerned data on the size of the armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty Organisation that was requested in connection with the Vienna talks on the reduction of military potentials in central Europe.

There are also other examples confirming facts of biased interpretation of data, falsification and exaggeration of the military potential of Warsaw Treaty states, in particular the USSR. For instance, Mueller said, units of the FRG Navy observed in 1976 and 1977 show 4-6 Soviet landing ships of the Baltic fleet sailed for three weeks between Baltiisk and Rostock. But the aim of these sailings was not clear. After they ended the FRG press published reports alleging that about a thousand tanks had been delivered to the GDR by sea. Later on, the military intelligence reported that some 900 tanks had been carried to the GDR by sea and land in accordance with a modernisation programme. In reality, as evaluated by experts, not more than 640 tanks were involved. It became known from subsequent data that these were tanks of new type, while tanks of old types were written off and taken back to the Soviet Union by the same ships. But this the FRG press chose not to report.

Early in the 1970s the Bundeswehr intelligence circulated information about the Soviet destroyer Krivak on the basis of data supplied by the United States. It was imputed that ships of this type are armed with modern missiles capable of striking sea and land targets. Both the Bundeswehr and NATO also considerably overstated the ship's firepower in their evaluation of its combat capability. On this basis, during the subsequent five-six years all ships of this type were viewed as a serious "offensive weapon" that poses a big threat.

It was only later that the evaluation of ships of this type was adjusted since they were equipped with anti-submarine missiles and for this reason should have been classified as carriers not of offensive but of defensive arms.

While working in the Bundeswehr's intelligence bodies Erhard Mueller had a possibility to become familiarised with the concepts and concrete measures concerning preparations to arm the FRG's armed forces with nuclear weapons.

He had his first contact with this question in the 1960s, Mueller said. The use of atomic weapons was planned in the Bundeswehr already starting with the 1960s. The necessary preparations were made. It was planned to use atomic weapons by means of missiles, heavy artillery and planes of the "F-104G" type. To instruct Bundeswehr units in the handling of nuclear weapons they were given a definite number of American servicemen whose tasks included "insuring the technical maintenance and storing of nuclear charges."

The targets intended for destruction by nuclear weapons, Mueller said, "belong to the sphere of action of NATO's second tactical air fleet stretching from Mein in the Eastern direction and including the western areas of the Soviet Union. Each squadron is assigned principle targets."

Asked to give his opinion of a document that became known to the public early in the 1970s and listed targets on the territory of West European countries among those subject to destruction by nuclear weapons, Erhard Mueller said: I believe that the list of targets that I know of and the above-mentioned documents reflect the common intentions of NATO and the United States. When I took part in NATO naval exercises in the beginning of 1976 I arrived at the conclusion that during the time that had elapsed this concept of using atomic weapons had been substantially elaborated further and specified.

The statements by the former West German intelligence officer confirm once again that the loud campaign about the so-called "threat from the East" pursues the aim of concealing the aggressive preparations of NATO countries, of imposing on the peoples of Western Europe a new spiral of the arms race fraught with a real danger to everything that lives on earth. They show that the leading role in this campaign is played by the militaristic circles of the United States and the FRG that try to manipulate even their partners.

SPD CONGRESS VOTES IN FAVOR OF ARMS 'UPGRADING'

ID101517 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Dec 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent S. Zyubanov report: "They Voted for Missiles"]

[Text] West Berlin, 6 December--Yesterday the majority of delegates of the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD] congress being held here voted for a resolution submitted by the party board advising the FRG Government to support NATO plans on the deployment of new American nuclear missile weapons in Western Europe. And although the resolution indicates that the FRG should approve the "upgrading" only "on condition that it will be possible to reject the deployment of missiles if arms control talks lead to satisfactory results," this stipulation does not change the crux of the matter. Contrary to the interests of European detente, the SPD leadership has come out in favor of turning Western Europe into a U.S. missile range.

The vote was preceded by massive pressure on congress delegates on the part of the party board. Discussion on the expediency of "upgrading" took place in an atmosphere of intimidating the delegates with the "threat from the East" which allegedly exists and of virtually keeping quiet about or distorting the essence of the peaceful Soviet proposals. As G. Schroeder, chairman of the "Young Socialists" Organization, said, "fierce pressure" was brought to bear on the waverers.

To approving shouts from many delegates, Bundestag Deputy Karsten Voigt pointed to the danger that the NATO decision on new missiles could begin a new round of the arms race. That is why arms control must take priority over "upgrading," he said.

Bundestag Deputy M. Coppel reproached the party leadership for making the wrong decision. "I do not understand," he exclaimed, "why they are talking about disarmament, but submitting a resolution of armament?"

The answer to this question, which concerns millions of Europeans today, can easily be found in a speech by FRG Defense Minister H. Apel at the congress. "We will need NATO decisions next week," the minister admitted frankly, alluding to future disarmament talks.

Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt also explained "NATO's strange strategy" to the delegates. He noted in his report that next week NATO will send the Soviet leadership a concrete proposal on beginning talks, but before that it will adopt a decision on updating missiles.

In other words, it is a question of the U.S. and NATO intention of using the decision on deploying new nuclear missiles so as to try to conduct talks from a position of strength.

START OF NATO 'ATLANTIC WEEK': ROGERS CITED ON EUROMISSILES

LD101300 Moscow TASS in English 1218 GMT 10 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Brussels, December 10, TASS--A series of meetings of the leading military-political organs of the aggressive NATO bloc opened today in Evere, the suburb of the Belgian capital where the NATO headquarters is located, with a meeting of the defence ministers of member-countries of NATO's Eurogroup. After the Eurogroup there will be a session of the NATO Defence Planning Committee to be attended also by the chiefs of general staffs of member states. The "Atlantic Week" will end in a session of the NATO Council at the level of ministers of foreign affairs.

The present "Atlantic Week" causes special alarm among the world public in connection with the intention of the militaristic circles of the West to push through the NATO machine the decision, which is being forced upon it by the United States, on the production and deployment in the territory of several West European countries of some six hundred latest American "Pershing-II" and cruise nuclear missiles.

The world public rightly regards these plans as an attempt by the imperialist "hawks" to upset the present overall parity of forces and unilaterally press for military-strategic advantages to the detriment of the socialist countries. The fulfillment of these plans will lead to a new spiral of the arms race and threaten international detente.

A mighty wave of protests against these NATO plans has risen on both sides of the Atlantic. Under pressure by the public the parliaments and governments of a number of countries, in particular, Denmark, Norway and Holland, have emphatically declared against the turning of Europe into a nuclear-missile outpost of the United States and demanded an immediate commencement of negotiations.

Brussels, December 10, TASS--It has become known that the American General Rogers, the supreme commander-in-chief of NATO's armed forces in Europe, has said that the prime aim of the United States at NATO's Brussels session is to make all West European NATO allies consent to the development of new American medium-range missiles in Western Europe.

He said it was necessary to take all measures to confront the USSR with a united front of Western countries in this matter. After that, Rogers stressed, diplomats can conduct talks on this issue for years and years.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0500 GMT on 11 December adds:

["The program for equipping the armies of the member countries with new types of combat materiel was approved at this session. The Eurogroup's participants, 11 NATO member countries, have spent \$70 billion on military purposes this year alone. This is \$20 billion more than last year."]

["The Belgian press notes that there is no full consensus on this question among NATO members. Denmark, the Netherlands and Sweden are for starting talks with the USSR on reducing nuclear arms prior to a decision being taken on production and deployment of the Pershing II and cruise missiles."]

["Observers forecast that the United States of America and other faithful NATO members will exert serious pressure on the ministers from those European countries that have proved somewhat disobedient."]

WEST TALK OF HUMAN RIGHTS PLOY TO DISCREDIT PEACE INITIATIVES

LD081336 Moscow TASS in English 1321 GMT 8 Dec 79 LD

["Peace--The Main Condition for Ensuring Human Rights"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, December 8, TASS--"The Soviet Union's struggle for peace is one of the most important and historically significant directions in the struggle for man's rights and his freedoms and life," said Vladimir Kudryavtsev, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, director of the Institute of the State and Law. He was interviewed by a TASS correspondent on the occasion of the 31st anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which was adopted by the U.N. General Assembly. "Human Rights Day this year assumes special importance in view of the fact that the Soviet Union came up with new peace initiatives which were set forth by Leonid Brezhnev in Berlin and which were supported by all progressive mankind," Kudryavtsev said. "The word of our party and state is never at variance with action. The reduction of the numerical strength of Soviet troops in central Europe, mentioned by Leonid Brezhnev, is already being effected: Withdrawal of the first Soviet Army units and military equipment was started from the GDR on December 5. Real respect for human rights and for the rights of peoples can be ensured only in conditions of peace," Vladimir Kudryavtsev stressed. He recalled that in the postwar years the Soviet Union put forward more than seventy major proposals on disarmament. "At the initiative of our country bilateral and multi-lateral agreements were concluded in the sixties and seventies, and they exerted a restraining influence on the nuclear arms race," the scientist said. "The United States and other capitalist countries, which have nothing to oppose to Soviet peace initiatives are conducting noisy propaganda campaigns over the imaginary Soviet 'military menace' and over the so-called 'problem of human rights' in socialist countries. It is precisely these campaigns," Kudryavtsev went on, "that poison in many respects the atmosphere in Europe that has been established after the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe."

"The Soviet peace initiatives convincingly showed all the worth of the talk in the West about the alleged 'military menace' from the Soviet Union. As to the nonexistent 'problem of human rights in the socialist countries', which is being artificially fanned up by the West, it would be good to recall that the Soviet Union is a party to all major agreements on human rights. Meantime the United States has acceded only to five out of the existing nineteen acts on human rights operating within the U.N. framework," the scientist said in conclusion.

USTINOV VISITS NORTHERN FORCES GROUP IN POLAND, LEAVES FOR HOME

LD071824 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 7 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Legnica, Poland, December 7, TASS--Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR defence minister, Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov visited the Northern Group of Forces. He led the Soviet military delegation at a regular meeting of the Committee of Defence Ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries that was held in Warsaw.

Dmitriy Ustinov familiarised himself with daily living, combat training and political education of soldiers and was present at a tactical exercise. Dmitriy Ustinov left today for home.

WARSAW PACT UNFAILING INSTRUMENT OF SOCIALISM'S PEACE POLICY

LD072215 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1500 GMT 7 Dec 79 LD

[Georgiy Gramatchikov commentary]

[Text] As we have already reported, on 5 and 6 December a meeting of the Foreign Ministers Committee of the Warsaw Pact states was held in Berlin. The results of the meeting, says our commentator Georgiy Gramatchikov, again strongly emphasize the fact that socialist countries appear on the international arena in a consolidated way and demonstrate unity of views on the most important problems of world policy. The meeting was held at a very important moment, when the nations of the European Continent are facing a dilemma: Is Europe going to increase the arms race, thus torpedoing detente, or will it follow the road for arms reduction, strengthening of security and development of peaceful cooperation?

It is known that the NATO leadership aims to take a stand soon on the deployment of new types of medium-range nuclear missile weapons in West Europe. The objective is clear: It is aimed at unsettling the balance of forces in Europe and gaining military superiority over the socialist countries. Those moves would indicate the beginning of a new arms race spiral, which would obviously complicate the situation not only in Europe, but also in the whole world.

The foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact states addressed an appeal to NATO member-governments calling on them not to take such dangerous steps and to begin immediate negotiations on medium-range nuclear weapons. The socialist countries have put forward a concrete and consistent program for curbing the arms race, consolidating trust among states and lowering the level of military confrontation in Europe. The program has found reflection in the Berlin meeting communique.

As Comrade Leonid Brezhnev stressed in one of his recent speeches, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries of Europe propose clear prospect for a real guarantee to all nations of Europe of existing in conditions of security and peace. We believe that it can be achieved. Our optimism is based on the constant growth of the authority of world socialism and on agreed moves by socialist countries on the international arena. Let us recall that thanks to such coordinated efforts by our countries we were able to succeed in convening the European conference in Helsinki and in rendering all-round aid to Vietnam in its struggle for freedom. The main result of the joint activity of the Warsaw Pact states can be seen in the real situation in the reduction of international tension, thus consolidating the principles of peaceful coexistence.

Thanks to active support and the stand of socialist countries, the new Soviet initiatives concerning military detente and disarmament formulated by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev in Berlin have become even more important. The unanimous and full support for the initiatives was also expressed at the recent Warsaw meeting of the Committee of Defense Ministers of the Warsaw Pact.

The results of the meetings of foreign ministers in Berlin and defense ministers in Warsaw, held in a climate of friendly cooperation and fraternal friendship, demonstrate that the Warsaw Pact continues to be an unfailing instrument in the entire peaceful policy of the socialist countries.

COMMENTARY ON 'CONFIDENT ADVANCE' OF CMEA MEMBER COUNTRIES

LD071430 Moscow TASS in English 1338 GMT 7 Dec 79 LD

["CMEA: Dynamics of Foreign Trade Ties"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, December 7, TASS--TASS commentator Igor Yefimov writes:

The Council for Mutual Economic Assistance is not only the world's most dynamic economic force. The CMEA member countries are also active partners in international markets purchasing and offering ever more goods from year to year. This is seen from the figures on the foreign trade ties of the CMEA member countries in 1971-1978, which were issued by Moscow's Institute of Economics of the World Socialist System.

Over the past eight years of the current decade, the total volume of foreign trade of the CMEA member countries has doubled. The rates of growth of foreign trade exceed roughly two and a half times the increase in national income. This is an important indicator showing that the CMEA member countries ever more actively use the advantages of the international division of labour. The main trade partners for each of the CMEA countries, are, of course, other members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. Mutual trade has become a serious factor for the growth of productive forces, progressive changes in the structure of national economy and an important means of meeting the growing demands of national economy. Over the period of 1971-1978 mutual trade of the CMEA member countries increased more than three fold. The trade ties between the fraternal states meet their import demand for most products.

However important quantitative indices may be, of special significance is the fact that progressive structural changes are taking place in the trade of the CMEA member countries. Machines, equipment, sophisticated products account for an increasing proportion of imports and exports.

Today the proportion of finished articles in the export of the European CMEA member countries is 60-80 percent. This index is particularly high for the GDR and Bulgaria. The proportion of finished products also continues growing fast in the imports of the fraternal countries. It varies from 50 percent (the GDR, Romania) to 80 percent (Poland).

The Council for Mutual Economic Assistance is no closed grouping confining its trade ties to mutual exchanges. The CMEA member countries are actively broadening mutually beneficial trade with capitalist and developing states. Over the current decade the volume of trade with the capitalist countries has trebled, and trade with the developing states has grown by two and a half times. Development of trade with the CMEA member countries is an important factor for stabilising world economic ties in conditions of instability of capitalist economy.

The figures issued by the Institute of Economics of the World Socialist System reflect the confident advance of the CMEA member countries, whose role as partners in international trade is steadily growing.

SOLIDARITY ORGANIZATION DENOUNCES U.S. ACTIONS TOWARD IRAN

LD102120 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 10 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The Afro-Asian Solidarity Organization [name as heard] has issued a statement denouncing the United States provocative actions in Iran. The organization warned the U.S. Government against embarking on any military action in the region, placing full responsibility for the acute political crisis between the two countries on the United States. The statement points out that the U.S. administration committed an anti-Iranian action when it allowed the shah to enter the country, when he is accused in Iran of high treason and must be tried accordingly. Consequently, a situation which is getting more complicated due to U.S. provocative action and statements, including the use of force, resulted.

The fact remains that world public opinion believes that events in Iran are being exploited by those circles which call for the escalation of tension in the Indian Ocean area and the Arabian Gulf first and foremost. Advocates of the position of strength call for a return to the policy of the big stick; they call on the White House to parade its muscles, as in Lebanon in the 1950's, and they accompany this by bragging about the deterioration of the United States reputation. More than 20 U.S. naval units are near the Iranian shores, including 5 [word indistinct] aircraft carriers. Special U.S. Marine units were quickly transported there; a state of alert was declared at U.S. bases in Turkey and Diego Garcia. Many observers see this as a proof of the fact that the U.S. Defense Department is preparing for military action against Iran. In circumstances when wisdom and restraint must be shown, the hawks are pushing the U.S. administration toward adventurous steps, despite the fact that the consequences of such action will bear much danger for peace. All this is taking place at a time when reliance on military force should be completely ruled out, both in U.S.-Iranian affairs and general international relations alike.

In its statement the Afro-Asian Solidarity Organization supported the just cause of the Iranian people and their legitimate right to make the shah stand trial and return the money he had plundered to the country. The organization also demanded that the political crisis, which was caused by the United States itself, be resolved by peaceful means on the basis of complete respect of the dignity and rights of the Iranian people.

MEETING OF INTERNATIONAL ENERGY AGENCY'S BOARD REPORTED

LD101750 Moscow TASS in English 1725 GMT 10 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Paris, December 10. TASS--TASS correspondent Oleg Karasev reports:

A one-day session of the Board of Governors of the International Energy Agency (IEA) is held here. Ministers from 20 capitalist countries are discussing energy and, in particular, measures to limit oil imports by the IEA countries.

Observers agree that the session is held in an atmosphere of increased U.S. pressure on other capitalist countries. This becomes evident from the fact that the United States demanded that the session should be held a month before the schedule.

III. 11 Dec 79

CC 2

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

It became known that the United States is determined to demand from its partners strict measures to limit oil imports. The task of limiting oil consumption by five percent, which is still on the agenda of the agency, was not solved by any of the U.S. IEA partners.

It is noted that the crisis in the American-Iranian relations also underlines the U.S. demand for an early convocation of the IEA session. The United States is determined to demand from its partners the manifestation of solidarity and the refusal by all Western countries to exploit the break in the Iranian oil supplies to the United States and expand their own oil purchases in Iran.

It is also noted that the United States is attempting to exert pressure on France which refuses to participate in the agency describing it as "a military machine" targeted against the OPEC countries.

Observers remind that differences among the IEA countries have repeatedly led to failures in their attempts to coordinate their energy policy. In this connection LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS described the current session as "the meeting of the last chance."

DELHI IAEA MEETING ENDS; SOVIET DELEGATION MAKES OFFER

LD101845 Moscow TASS in English 1754 GMT 10 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Delhi, December 10, TASS--TASS correspondent Igor Kalganov reports:

The 23rd Session of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) came to a close in the Indian capital [as received] today. It was attended by delegations of eighty countries.

The conference focused on the problems of development of international cooperation in the field of peaceful uses of atomic energy. The conference also considered a wide range of questions connected with further consolidation of the regime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and the strengthening of the system of nuclear guarantees of the IAEA.

The speeches by many delegates sounded the idea of necessity of thorough preparation for the forthcoming second conference next year to consider the operation of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty so that it could adopt a decision on further consolidation of the regime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

The USSR delegation stated the readiness of the Government of the Soviet Union to donate 950,000 roubles for the rendering of technical assistance to the IAEA member states, assistance which can be used for the delivery of equipment, instruments and materials to the developing countries--IAEA members--for research purposes, and for the training of specialists from those countries in the USSR. The delegation also announced the allocation of a million roubles for the improvement of the technical basis of the IAEA guarantees.

The conference showed that many countries both developed and developing give much attention to matters of developing atomic power engineering as the only solution to the energy crisis.

III. 11 Dec. 79

CC 3

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

The conference also considered a number of questions of the IAEA current activities, endorsed the agency's budget for 1980. Election to the agency's Board of Governors was held.

It was decided that the next session of the IAEA general conference is to take place in Vienna in September 1980.

WORLD ADMINISTRATIVE RADIO CONFERENCE CONCLUDES IN GENEVA

LD072300 Moscow International Service in Russian 1445 GMT 7 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, 7 December, TASS--The World Administrative Radio Conference in which delegations from 148 countries took part has ended in Geneva.

The conference worked out new regulations for radio communications which determine the use of radio frequency bands on which various radio services should operate and the rules for their operations and procedures in the international registration of frequencies.

The conference devoted considerable attention to questions connected with the work of the technical side of television and radio broadcasting. Additional frequency bands were allocated to these services which should make it possible to improve the operating conditions of television and radio stations and to increase the number of programs carried by them.

Over the past few years television transmission and the use of artificial earth satellites have been extensively developed. The conference took into account the requirements of these prospective types of radio communications by allocating additional frequency bands to them and defining precisely their work and their international registration.

Conference decisions defined the further development of radio communications with sea vessels and airplanes. They took into account the interests of the developing countries in the sphere of radio communications and television broadcasting. In order to safeguard the needs of all countries in the development of television, radio broadcasting and radio communications and to insure that they have equal access to the spectrum of radio frequencies and to the orbit of geostationary earth satellites, the conference adopted a decision concerning the further drawing up of plans enabling all countries to use radio frequencies and the orbit of geostationary satellites for these radio services.

STRICT ECONOMIC MEASURES AGAINST IRAN CONSIDERED

BK101520 Moscow in Hindi to South Asia 1130 GMT 10 Dec 79 BK

[Text] Iranian Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh in an interview with the American TV network NBC has said that an international commission will be set up within the next 10 days to investigate the shah's government and the U.S. crimes against the Iranian people.

The New York DAILY NEWS has written that the U.S. administration is considering the possibility of taking strict economic measures against Iran including a trade embargo.

The Washington POST has written that during his visit to Western Europe this week, U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance will raise the issue of a food embargo against Iran.

[The following item was also carried by Moscow Urdu at 1200 and 1300 GMT on 10 Dec, Moscow Bengali at 1100 GMT on 10 Dec, and Moscow Hindi at 1400 GMT on 10 Dec.]

BRZEZINSKI SAYS MILITARY FORCE MAY BE NECESSARY

BK101521 Moscow in Hindi to India 1130 GMT 10 Dec 79 BK

[Text] The U.S. President's advisor for national security, Mr Brzezinski, has said that if the U.S. fails to convince Western Europe to take economic measures against Iran, then the United States might have to use military force.

[The following item was also carried by Moscow Urdu at 1300 GMT on 10 Dec and Moscow Hindi at 1400 GMT on 10 Dec.]

'CAMPAIGN OF PRESSURE' ON IRAN INTENSIFYING

LD101556 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 10 Dec 79 LD

[Text] On the events in Iran: The United States is intensifying the campaign of pressure on Iran, threatening punitive, military and trade and economic sanctions against that country.

Appearing on the television program "Face the Nation," put out by CBS, Brzezinski, U.S. Presidential assistant for national security affairs, stressed that that it might be difficult to avoid the negative consequences of [withholding] supplies of U.S. foodstuffs to that country.

The Presidential assistant declared that although the United States gives preference to peaceful means for a settlement of the American-Iranian conflict, it reserves the right to use any other means as well--we are not ruling out any alternative.

VANCE URGES BRITAIN TO 'BREAK OFF TRADE' WITH IRAN

LD102356 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 10 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Ayatollah Khomeyni has said Iran will not be intimidated by American threats of an economic blockade. This is reported by UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL from the city of Qom, where the political and religious leader has addressed students. Observers link the ayatollah's statement with the European tour undertaken by the American Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, who is trying to secure the backing of America's allies for her anti-Iranian campaign. The BRITISH PRESS ASSOCIATION reports that at his meeting with the British prime minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, and the foreign secretary, Lord Carrington, Cyrus Vance insisted that Britain break off trade with Iran.

The secretary of state is now in Paris, from where he is to go on to Rome and Bonn. He also hopes to meet someone from the Iranian leadership, but in the view of UPI such a meeting is hardly likely. The Iranian foreign minister, Sadeq Qotbzadeh, has said that any talks with the United States would be possible only if it agreed to turn over the former shah.

Calls For "Joint Pressure"

BK101522 Moscow in Bengali to Bangladesh 1300 GMT 10 Dec 79 BK

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance now in London has begun consultations with the U.S. West European allies on the question of putting joint diplomatic, economic and political pressure on Iran. According to AP, Cyrus Vance's talks will also deal with possible military action against Iran.

Meanwhile in Tehran, Iranian Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh has said his country can withstand an economic blockade. He also said an international commission will be set up within the next 10 days to investigate U.S. interference in Iran's internal affairs in the past 25 years.

U.S. PRESSES JAPAN FOR 'JOINT ACTIONS' AGAINST IRAN

LD110706 Moscow TASS in English 0756 GMT 11 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, December 11, TASS--Washington is increasing pressure to bear on Japan, trying to draw it to joint actions against Iran. As a spokesman for the Japanese Foreign Ministry said, the U.S. administration had expressed through official channels "strong dissatisfaction" with Tokyo's attitude to the U.S.-Iranian relations. The United States demanded that Japan should end the purchases of Iranian oil, which was earlier designed for the USA, and join in Washington's anti-Iranian actions, including the freezing of Iranian assets in foreign banks.

LATEST MOVES TO GAIN ALLIES 'PRESSURE' ON IRAN NOTED

LD111016 Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 11 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The American secretary of state, Cyrus Vance, continues his tour of a number of West European countries in a bid to work out joint measures of pressure on Iran. According to a FRANCE PRESSE report he has met with understanding in London and Paris. But his meeting in Paris with the Japanese foreign minister, Saburo Okita, was a different matter. Cyrus Vance made clear Washington's dissatisfaction with the Japanese stand over Iran.

Meanwhile the International Court in The Hague has begun, on the United States insistence, to discuss the release of the American hostages in Tehran. Iran refused to send its representative. Its Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh, in a message to The Hague, gives (as) the reason the fact that the court has not discussed U.S. interference in the internal affairs of Iran over 25 years. The minister reaffirmed that the condition for the hostages' release is the extradition of the deposed shah.

One of the 50 American hostages in Tehran has said the hostages are treated well. In an interview for NBC television, American embassy guard, Billy Gallegos of the Marine Corps, said they were feeling well and had everything they needed.

U.S. PRESS, PRAVDA CITED ON IRANIAN SITUATION

LD101400 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 10 Dec 79 LD

[Text] American news agencies report that high-ranking officials in Washington believe that there are food shortages in Iran and that the United States should discuss an embargo on food exports to that country in a bid to bring about the release of the hostages. The UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL notes that the freezing of Iranian assets in American banks and their subsidiaries abroad has prevented Iran from importing food. The New York DAILY NEWS says that the American administration is considering the introduction of a wide range of tougher economic measures against Iran, including a trade embargo. The Washington POST stresses that the introduction of a ban on food shipments to Iran will be one of the key issues to be discussed during State Secretary Cyrus Vance's talks in Europe, which began on Monday. The same newspaper reports that government officials are saying in private that economic measures don't signify any changes in the attitude of the administration, that has threatened to use armed force for settling the crisis.

On relations between Iran and the United States the Soviet daily PRAVDA makes these points:

The developments in Iran are being exploited by those circles in the United States who advocate greater tension in the Indian Ocean. Supporters of the policy for the position of strength are disillusioned over America losing its face and they are calling for the big stick. They want the White House to demonstrate its might, as it did in Lebanon in the 'fifties. The Middle East group of the U.S. Navy, now off the Iranian coast, already includes 20 warships. U.S. military bases in Turkey and on Diego Garcia have been brought into combat readiness. Many foreign observers consider this a confirmation of Pentagon plans for military action against Iran.

PRAVDA emphasizes that in a situation calling for reason and restraint the hawks are inciting the administration to take adventurous steps, though the results of such actions could be very dangerous for peace.

The Afro-Asian Solidarity Organization has denounced U.S. provocations against Iran and warned the U.S. Government against military activities in the area. The statement is contained in a document issued by the organization's Secretariat. It also calls for a peaceful settlement of the crisis, triggered off by the United States, on the basis of respect for the dignity and rights of the Iranian people.

TASS ROUNDS UP REPORTS ON BRZEZINSKI, VANCE, CIA IN IRAN

LD102140 Moscow TASS in English 2133 GMT 10 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Washington, December 10, TASS--The United States is stepping up its campaign of pressure on Iran, threatening military reprisals and trade and economic sanctions against that country.

Speaking in a television programme "Face the Nation" at the C.B.S. company, the National Security Assistant to U.S. President Zbigniew Brzezinski stressed that possibly it will be difficult to avoid negative consequences for the supplies of U.S. food to that country.

The Presidential assistant said that although the United States gives preference to peaceful means to settle the U.S.-Iranian conflict, it reserves to itself the right to use other means also. He said that the administration did not exclude any options.

Brzezinski reaffirmed Washington's support for the former shah whose activity, in Brzezinski's words, was compatible with U.S.-Iranian friendship. He said that at present, Washington is helping the shah in the search for a safe place of residence.

U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance began consultations with the leaders of European countries, allies of the United States, during which, according to UPI news agency, the United States will attempt to obtain the support of Europe in stepping up pressure on Iran. Today, in London, he met with M. Thatcher and Lord Carrington. According to PRESS ASSOCIATION news agency, the U.S. Secretary of State insisted that Britain should cease its trade relations with Iran, including the supply of spare parts for the "Chieftain" tanks. In the afternoon, Cyrus Vance is scheduled to meet with Giscard d'Estaing in Paris and tomorrow morning he will go to Rome and then to Bonn.

The newspaper Washington POST says that, as expected, Cyrus Vance will ask the U.S. allies, including Japanese officials, with whom he will hold a discussion in Paris, to gradually increase the economic pressure on Iran. In the opinion of Washington POST, this may begin with such measures as the freezing of Iranian assets or a ban on banking transfers which will make it even more difficult for Iran to pursue its international trade.

U.S. press writes that up to the present the West European states, paying lip service to supporting the United States, in reality refused to join it in its anti-Iranian actions.

New York, December 10, TASS--prominent U.S. public and political figure, former U.S. Permanent Representative at the United Nations Andrew Young said in an interview with the A.B.C. television company that the United States committed a great mistake by supporting the now deposed shah of Iran. The United States, he said, should not have participated back in the past in the overthrow of the legal government of Mossadeq and should not have contributed to the arming of the shah regime. The shah used U.S. weapons supplied to him only to oppress the Iranian people. If the shah had not been overthrown, millions of people could have died in Iran, Andrew Young stressed.

Magazine COVERT ACTION published in the United States reports that the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States continues to make broad use of the U.S. diplomatic missions abroad as providing cover for its agents. Among others, the magazine points out, CIA agents were in the U.S. diplomatic mission in Iran, and now among the U.S. hostages held by Iranian students in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran there are actually some CIA officials.

N.Y. TIMES CITED ON MILITARY BUILD-UP IN PERSIAN GULF

LD101850 Moscow TASS in English 1708 GMT 10 Dec 79 LD

[Text] New York, December 10, TASS--Washington uses the American-Iranian crisis as a pretext for an accelerated drawing up plans of building-up U.S. military presence in the Middle East and in the Persian Gulf area, writes the newspaper New York TIMES.

Referring to officials in the government, the newspaper reports today that President James Carter instructed his advisers to consider a number of alternative plans envisaging a whole package of military measures with a view to demonstrate U.S. military might in that region. At the recent meeting at Camp David, writes the New York TIMES, the President instructed the Defence Secretary Harold Brown and the Joint Chiefs of Staff to prepare a list of durable proposals pertaining to consolidation of American forces in the Persian Gulf area. Then Harold Brown and other members of the cabinet discussed that question at a meeting of the National Security Council.

Measures to ensure American naval and air presence in the region include a search for the place for new permanent military bases (?by) the United States in addition to that which is already in existence on the Island of Bahrain. [sentence as received] In a memorandum, sent to the Pentagon last week by Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs Zbigniew Brzezinski, there were instructions to find out which countries in the Persian Gulf area are ready to provide such bases. As a possible alternative under study is the question of establishing a base on Oman's strategically important Island of Al-Masirah which is not far from the Strait of Hormuz. Another possibility is the use of the Somalian port of Berbera.

Realisation of these plans, according to Washington's designs, envisages expansion of military links with pro-Western governments of that region.

A possibility is being studied of forming an American joint naval, air and land command for the Middle East. And finally, plans envisage a considerable enlargement of "intelligence operations" in the region. It has been ordered with this aim that the Central Intelligence Agency and the military intelligence service should improve "methods of collecting information on political trends" in the countries of the region.

All these projects, combined with measures to speed up formation of a 110,000 strong "rapid reaction force" to be used in case of "war conflicts" in the Middle East and in the Persian Gulf area have been characterised by officials as a program of Washington's new strategy to deal with "disorders" in that region, the newspaper writes. In other words, the point in question are plans of intensifying U.S. military interference into affairs of Middle Eastern countries.

DIXIE SENT TO PERSIAN GULF TO SERVICE NAVAL SQUADRON

LD110704 Moscow TASS in English 0650 GMT 11 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Washington, December 11, TASS--The United States continues reinforcing its navy in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean regions.

According to a UPI agency report, the Pentagon sent the tender Dixie to that region for repairs and technical services of the naval squadron which has been there for several weeks already. This "floating repair shop", it is believed, will rely on the United States Naval Base on Diego Garcia Island.

The agency emphasizes that this Pentagon step is striking evidence of the intention of the United States to maintain its navy off the shores of Iran for an indefinite period.

22 American warships, headed by the two strike carriers, Kitty Hawk and Midway, are now sailing in the Indian Ocean.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN COMMENTS ON MILLER'S TRIP TO GULF STATES

LD071249 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 4 Dec 79 p 3 LD

[A. Melikyan article under the rubric "Our Commentary": "Calculations and Reality"]

[Text] U.S. Treasury Secretary W. Miller's trip to the oil-producing countries on the Arabian Peninsula--Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and the United Arab Emirates--has ended. Both the route and the time of the visit were linked with the forthcoming Caracas conference of OPEC member countries and the deepening crisis in relations between the United States and Iran.

Washington expects decisions to be taken at the conference on a new rise in the price of crude oil. That is why the United States is trying to influence the nature of the forthcoming decision.

The prospect of a reduction in oil extraction (and consequently the volume of oil exports) in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates, which account at present for 22 percent of the oil imported by the United States, is causing considerable anxiety to the American administration. Now that oil deliveries from Iran have been ended, the reduction of its flow from the other sources would create exceptionally serious problems for the American economy which is experiencing a recession. This is why during his trip the U.S. treasury secretary, as the press has reported, persistently sought pledges from the Arabian Peninsula countries not to implement their intentions to reduce oil extraction.

In order to dispel the serious misgivings which have arisen in a number of countries in relation to the safety of their bank deposits in the United States, Miller confirmed that the White House decision to freeze Iran's dollar deposits is an "exceptional case." But where is the guarantee that the same will not be repeated with respect to any other country which invests its "petrodollars" at American banks and in securities?

The American visitor tried to find out in the capitals of those three countries whether they were preparing to follow Iran's example and abandon the dollar as the accounting unit in the sale of oil. After all, such plans are increasingly being discussed in OPEC circles.

In short, Washington's calculations that it can continue to dictate its will to the states which supply oil are refuted by reality.

SENATE FAVORS REMOVAL OF ECONOMIC SANCTIONS ON RHODESIA

LD072348 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1503 GMT 7 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Washington, 7 December, TASS--The London Rhodesia conference has not ended yet but the U.S. Senate has already voted in favor of the speedy lifting of economic sanctions against the colonial-racist regime of that country.

The hurriedly passed bill instructs the U.S. President to lift the embargo on trade with Rhodesia immediately after the arrival in Salisbury of the British governor, not later than 31 January 1980.

Virtually at the same time as the resolution on lifting the embargo was adopted by the Senate the U.S. State Department made a statement welcoming the cease-fire agreement. A Pentagon spokesman reported that Washington and London are jointly carrying out the airlift of 1,200 service men forming the contingent to monitor observation of the agreement.

According to a statement by a Defense Department spokesman the United States is earmarking (7C-5A) and (7C-141) military transport planes for this purpose. These planes will insure the transport of the necessary military equipment and helicopters to Rhodesia from British Air Force bases. The transfer of army units and military equipment will get underway as soon as the details of the ceasefire agreement are regulated in London.

The whole course of the London Rhodesia conference testifies to the fact that acting behind its scenes are powerful forces linked with the British monopolies which, just as the American corporations, are interested in the speedy lifting of sanctions against Rhodesia.

The haste shown by Washington and London, which are striving to achieve the lifting of economic sanctions before the transition period ends, before just elections are held and before power is transferred to the African majority in Rhodesia, testifies to the fact that neither Britain nor the United States want a genuine settlement of the Rhodesian problem in the interests of the people of Zimbabwe. They are interested in strengthening and protecting their interests in Rhodesia and also in giving maximum possible support to the Smith-Muzorewa regime on which they are banking.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS CARTER'S ANNOUNCEMENT TO RUN FOR REELECTION

LD111013 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Dec 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Correspondent report Yu. Barsukov report: "The President's Preelection Plans"]

[Text] Washington--President Carter has officially announced that he will seek nomination for a second Presidential term at the forthcoming elections in 1980. He also said that he is about to ask the Democratic Party convention to renominate W. Mondale for the vice presidency.

During a short ceremony in the White House, the President announced that he is considerably reducing the number of preelection addresses and of fundraising functions for his election campaign in connection with the so-called "Iranian crisis," which demands his constant attention.

A public opinion poll showed that for the first time in the last few months, President Carter has moved into the lead ahead of his Democratic Party rivals--Senator Edward Kennedy and California Governor Brown. However, the main problems by which the voters will judge the President's activity--inflation, the energy crisis, the fall in the standard of living--are all still awaiting a solution.

PRAVDA VIEW PROBLEMS FACING CARTER IN BID FOR SECOND TERM

LD071455 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Dec 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent N. Kurdyumov report: "J. Carter Stands for Nomination"]

[Text] Washington, 5 December--At a special ceremony in the White House in the presence of numerous representatives of the administration and political supporters from the Democratic Party J. Carter announced his intention to seek the Presidency for 1981-1984. In this connection the bourgeois press is now writing mainly that J. Carter's chances at the forthcoming elections will largely be determined by how the White House acts in settling the conflict between the United States and Iran.

However, in the opinion of observers, problems and factors of a long-term nature will be considerably more serious trials on Carter's path; in particular, the obvious lack of unity in the Democratic Party. For the first time in many years a Democratic President seeking reelection for a new term is facing real opposition within his party. As is well known, Senator E. Kennedy has already announced his intention to contest Carter's right to the Democratic Party nomination at the primary elections.

The main, determining feature of the mounting presidential campaign consists in the gathering clouds on the economic and social horizon. As a result of the emerging production slump, the number of unemployed is growing. The working people's real wages are constantly dropping. Carter's opponents, if he is nominated at the Democratic Party convention, will not, of course, be slow to recall that his administration has not fulfilled its promises to curb inflation, take radical steps to resolve the energy crisis, and ease the living conditions of population, including the most underprivileged--the black Americans, Puerto Ricans and Americans of Mexican descent.

Indeed, such reminders have already appeared. The WALL STREET JOURNAL writes that the President has been unable to achieve tax legislation reform or balance the federal budget and has renounced his promise to withdraw U.S. troops from South Korea and so forth. As for the promise to the voters to reduce the military budget, in practice he has traveled a diametrically opposite course, as is borne out by the record military budget for the current fiscal year and the annual increase of up to 5 percent in appropriations for military purposes--an increase planned to please the "hawks."

COMMENTARY ON NAVAL ACTIVITY IN SOVIET FAR EAST REGION

LD101507 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 8 Dec 79 p 3 LD

[Article by N. Nikolayev: "What Is the U.S. Navy Looking For Off the Soviet Coast?"]

[Text] The press, radio and television in the United States and some other NATO countries are waging a vociferous propaganda campaign about the mythical "Soviet military threat." This ill-intentioned fabrication was set in motion for an obvious purpose: To dupe the world public and convince it that it is not imperialism which is seeking to continue the arms race it initiated and to exacerbate the international situation but the USSR and the countries which are its friends. [paragraph continues]

Under cover of this propaganda screen Washington is accelerating militarist preparations in all spheres. In particular, the Pentagon is regularly sending its warships and aircraft to the shores of the Soviet Union. You do not have to look far for examples.

American warships, including ones equipped with missiles, have entered the Black Sea four times in 1979 alone. In October a formation of American warships spend more than 2 weeks in the Baltic Sea. It went there following the "Ocean Hunt-79" NATO joint naval maneuvers in the eastern Atlantic and immediately participated in NATO countries' naval forces maneuvers and exercises in the Baltic.

It is worth noting that the day before this formation entered the Baltic the Swedish foreign minister made a special representation to the American Embassy. He gave a reminder that Swedish territorial waters are 13 miles [as published] wide. The Stockholm paper SVENSKA DAGBLADET linked this reminder to the fact that the United States, in a well-known statement, had voiced its intention to allow its warships and combat aircraft to conduct exercises in other states' territorial waters up to a point three miles from their shores. Referring to statements by the governments of many world countries the paper described the U.S. intention as an attempt to implement "gunboat diplomacy" which is rejected by contemporary international law.

American ships are also appearing off the coast of the Soviet Far East. A graphic example of this is the 5-13 March "Team Spirit-79" American-South Korean joint maneuvers which the Western press called "unprecedented in their scale." During the maneuvers an American aircraft carrier grouping, including the aircraft carrier Midway, a detachment of assault ships, headed by the helicopter-carrier Okinawa, and other ships from the U.S. 7th Fleet, entered the Sea of Japan. Between 15 and 20 October a formation of American ships, comprising the nuclear-propelled cruiser Bainbridge, a missile destroyer and other ships were in the Sea of Okhotsk.

The above-mentioned examples make one even more wary when viewed against the background of the bellicose pronouncements by high-ranking U.S. officials. The American ambassador in Japan and other official representatives have more than once vaunted U.S. "military superiority" in the western Pacific. They stated, in particular, that the combat might of the U.S. 7th Fleet has recently increased by 20 percent. But this is apparently not enough for some people in Washington. According to foreign press reports, U.S. Vice President W. Mondale recently made known the U.S. administration's intention to take steps to further strengthen the 7th Fleet. Foreign commentators link all this, in particular, to the growth of militarist activity by American ships and aircraft near the shores of the USSR.

Most of the seas we are talking about are closed or semi-closed seas and there are no traditional international transit routes through them. In this connection, the "need to protect communications," which is often cited by American administration representatives, can in no way explain why large groups of U.S. ships travel to these seas. It is fair to ask, therefore, what are the American ships looking for in the seas which wash our coast, many thousands of miles from their own shore?

Of course, in accordance with existing norms of contemporary international law, all states have an equal right to the free use of the open sea. [paragraph continues]

However, in accordance with the 1958 Geneva Convention on the High Seas, this right must be implemented on the basis of reasonable consideration of the interests of other states and above all their security interests. Not only are U.S. naval forces ignoring other states' security interests, they are blatantly flouting them. Regular voyages by U.S. warships to foreign shores and the incessant buzzing [oblety] of other countries' merchant ships and warships on the high seas by American military aircraft are graphic confirmation of this.

"We have never regarded nor do we regard as ideal a situation where the navies of the great powers voyage for long periods at the other end of the world from their shores," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said. "We are prepared to resolve this problem, but resolve it, so to speak, on an equal basis."

Only on the basis of practical, not verbal observance of the principle of equality and identical security is it possible to strengthen trust between peoples and between states. One absolute condition of this is the unconditional nonrepetition of actions which are clearly unfriendly in intent. Dangerous military demonstrations off foreign coasts must stop!

HELMS URGES CONTINUATION OF CIA'S UNDERCOVER OPERATIONS

LD102221 Moscow TASS in English 2123 GMT 10 Dec 79 LD

["The Attempt To Regain the Past"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, December 10, TASS--TASS commentator Vadim Biryukov writes:

Former CIA Director Richard Helms in an interview with the British newspaper OBSERVER, published last Sunday, complained of the CIA becoming a sort of a lamb whereas in the present brutal world it cannot ensure the country's national interests without espionage and covert action.

Richard Helm's pronouncements cannot be described in any other way than a call to return to the CIA's dirty methods which have compromised themselves, and which have become notorious around the world. In recent years in Washington a good deal of effort has been made to create a semblance that the CIA of 1979 has nothing in common with the agency which was so severely criticized in the past. During numerous reorganisations of intelligence services, the authorities tried to calm down the irate public and to give an opportunity for the U.S. cloak and dagger boys to continue their shady deeds under a dense shroud of secrecy.

However, even such purely cosmetic changes proved not to the liking of Helms and the 'hawks' that stand behind him. They seek to rid the CIA of any control whatsoever on the part of government bodies.

It is not fortuitous that it was exactly Helms who came forward with such a call. This man had to answer before the U.S. judicial bodies for perjury when he tried to conceal the truth about the ominous role which the CIA had played in the overthrow of the government of the Popular Unity Front in Chile. At that time, it is true, he got off with nothing more than a fright; the U.S. judiciary was so benevolent that it sentenced Helms only to a fine of 2,000 dollars. This sum was immediately collected by the associates of the former CIA director.

Helms who held the U.S. ambassadorship in Iran from 1973 to 1976 knows well about the U.S. CIA's criminal actions in that country, actions which did damage first of all to the United States itself, as the development of the U.S.-Iranian crisis shows. Helms, like others, bears responsibility for the acute conflict between the USA and Iran. And now Helms is pressing for a continuation of the CIA's undercover operations.

29 SEP-30 NOV SINO-SOVIET TALKS REPORTED

LD052200 Moscow TASS in English 2145 GMT 5 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 6, TASS--The talks between the government delegations of the USSR and the PRC took place here from September 29 to November 30.

The Soviet Government delegation at the talks is headed by Leonid Ilichev, deputy minister of foreign affairs of USSR, and the Chinese Government delegation--by Wang Youping, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the PRC.

During the talks the Soviet delegation submitted a draft declaration of the principles of relationship between the USSR and the PRC. The delegations came forward with substantiations of the stands of the sides.

In accordance with the arrangement for alternate holding of the talks in the capitals of the two countries, the talks are to be continued in Beijing at the time coordinated by the sides.

PRC GOVERNMENT DELEGATION LEAVES MOSCOW FOR BEIJING

LD101922 Moscow TASS in English 1920 GMT 10 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 10, TASS--The PRC's Government delegation led by Wang Youping, deputy minister of foreign affairs, left Moscow for Beijing by air today. The delegation participated in the Soviet-Chinese talks.

BEIJING USES ARMED FORCES TO COMBAT CRIME

LD102135 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 10 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The Beijing authorities have enlisted army units in their fight against crime, which has acquired enormous scale in the major cities of China. Foreign news agencies' dispatches confirming this from Beijing say the mounting incidence of robbery and rape have been discussed at a special conference. Observers attribute the unprecedented crime rate largely to the existence of 20 million unemployed in China and a very low standard of living.

COMMENTARY ON END OF S. KOREAN EMERGENCY DECREES

SK101355 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 9 Dec 79 SK

[TASS commentary]

[Text] South Korean interim President Choe Kyu-ha has issued a decree abolishing the so-called emergency No. 9, which was imposed by the former dictator Pak Chong-hui in 1975. Under this evil decree, over 1,000 (political prisoners) are imprisoned in Seoul on suspicion of having criticized the antipopular Constitution which was drawn up in 1972 and because of their antigovernment propaganda. Only 68 of them, including opposition party activists, (religious leaders) and representatives of the student and youth movements, have been released. Kim Tae-chung, the former candidate of the major opposition party, the New Democratic Party, in the 1971 presidential election, was released from 6-year imprisonment and house arrest. The opposition party leader said in his statement carried by the press that several thousands of political prisoners are still in South Korean prisons. He stressed that it is because of other evil laws, drawn up in 1961, which are still in effect today, that the abolition of emergency decree No. 9 had no effect on getting them released. Now the martial law, which was fabricated after Pak Chong-hui was murdered, is rampant and about 70 participants in the democratic movement were arrested on the eve of the election for the successor to the former dictator by the National Conference for Unification, on suspicion of violating this law. Acting as if the new law signifies aspiration for national (reconciliation) and democracy and the creation of new opportunities, Choe Kyu-ha is trying to appease the South Korean people's struggle for true freedom and democracy, in response to the instructions of the top military leaders, who maintain a close relation with the United States. The massive antigovernment advance of the self-determined workers in Pusan and Masan in October has shaken the foundation of the dictatorial regime. The reactionary forces are using political tricks to appease the people's fury. However, no political trick or cosmetology can save South Korea's corrupt antipopular regime. AKAHATA, organ of the Japanese Communist Party, justly pointed out as follows: We cannot believe that such measures could bring about true democratization in Seoul. In fact, the regime is suppressing all the advances of those dissidents by the martial law.

CPSU DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO JAPAN

LD110013 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0848 GMT 10 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, 10 Dec, TASS--A visit to Japan by a delegation of party employees of the CPSU led by A.G. Yegorov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and director of the Marxism-Leninism Institute of the CPSU Central Committee, has ended. It had been here since 3 December at the invitation of the Central Executive Committee of the Socialist Party of Japan [JSP] and flew home today. The Soviet delegation was received by I. Asukata, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the JSP, had meetings with S. Shimodaira, deputy chairman of the JSP Central Executive Committee, and S. Tagaya, secretary general of the JSP Central Executive Committee, and had talks with a delegation of the JSP Central Executive Committee on questions of further developing relations between the two countries. The CPSU representatives also met leading figures of the General Trade Union Council of Japan, visited the Center of Socialist Theory of the JSP and the Socialism Society and acquainted themselves with the activities of local JSP party organizations. The delegation of the CPSU party employees took part in a Soviet-Japanese "round table" conference of the two countries' public representatives.

PRAVDA ON ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW AFGHAN DEFENSE ORGANIZATION

LD101627 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Dec 79 p 5 LD

[Leonid Mironov commentary under the rubric: "Commentator's Column": "Guarding the Revolution"]

[Text] Kabul--An important political event has taken place in Afghanistan. The National Organization for the Defense of the Revolution has been established. A decision on this was taken by the general assembly--the Jirga--in which delegations from the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the trade unions, peasant committees, organizations of youth and women, the Council of Ulemas and creative unions, have been participating. A Central Council of the National Organization for the Defense of the Revolution has been elected and has been given the tasks of coordinating the activities of all the patriots in rebuffing the intrigues of the counterrevolutionary forces.

The April revolution, carried out in Afghanistan a little over 1 and 1/2 years ago, has changed beyond recognition the social and political face of the country. Power has passed into the hands of the working class and the peasantry headed by the People's Democratic Party. In a short time, a number of progressive social transformations have been carried out. A land reform has been implemented, the rights of men and women have been made equal, more than 600 new educational establishments have been opened, more than 1 million Afghans are attending courses to eliminate illiteracy, an Academy of Sciences has been established and measures are being implemented to improve the situation of broad layers of the population.

Recently, the Revolutionary Council of Afghanistan affirmed the basic tasks of a 5-year plan of economic and social development for 1979-1984. The revolution has stirred the many-million strong mass of Afghan working people to active political life. At shops and factories and at various state establishments primary party organizations are being set up. A number of public organizations are also doing extensive work.

The fundamental changes that are taking place in Afghanistan have evoked furious resistance from counterrevolutionary forces. United in a conspiracy against the popular state--as was noted in the speeches of delegates to the Jirga--have been the remnants of the feudal clans, leftwing extremists, reactionary clergy and nationalists. Incited by the forces of imperialism and international reaction, the counterrevolutionary elements are resorting to sabotage and are carrying out armed attacks on populated areas. Internal and foreign reaction would like to wreck the process of the construction of a new society in Afghanistan.

As the work of the Jirga has again demonstrated, the overwhelming majority of the Afghan people warmly approve the measures of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the government of the country. The National Organization for the Defense of the Revolution has received the mandate from the Afghan working people to vigilantly stand guard on the revolutionary gains and waging an implacable struggle against the counterrevolutionary forces to put a stop to their raids and subversive actions.

BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN GREET AFGHAN LEADER ON TREATY ANNIVERSARY

LD101245 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Dec 79 p 1 LD

[Text] To Comrade Hafizollah Amin, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

On the first anniversary of the signing of the treaty on friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation between the USSR and Afghanistan we send cordial congratulations and friendly wishes to the PDPA Central Committee, the Afghanistan Revolution Council and Government and the friendly Afghan people from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet, the USSR Council of Ministers and the Soviet people.

The year which has elapsed since the signing of the treaty has confirmed convincingly that it accords fully with the vital, long term interests of the two countries' peoples and is a concrete expression of the all-round development of Soviet-Afghan relations.

We are confident that the treaty will continue to promote the successful development and strengthening of relations of friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation between our countries and peoples in the spirit of equality and revolutionary solidarity.

We wish the PDPA Central Committee, the Afghanistan Revolution Council and Government and the friendly Afghan people great successes in consolidating the April revolution gains and building a new life along the path of progress, democracy and peace.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, A. Kosygin.

Amin Treaty Anniversary Message

LD101247 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Dec 79 p 1 LD

[Text] To dear comrades Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

On the first anniversary of the signing of the treaty on friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the USSR, on my own account and on behalf of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee and the Revolution Council, Government and people of Afghanistan, I have pleasure in sending sincere congratulations to you, esteemed comrades, to the CPSU Central Committee and to the Supreme Soviet, Government and people of the fraternal USSR.

In the course of this year the treaty on friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation between the two friendly and fraternal countries has proved an important document which, being based on the principle of equality, has played a useful and fruitful role in the cause of strengthening friendship, consolidating relations of good neighborliness and developing effective cooperation in accordance with our peoples' mutual interests, and has also been a firm, effective factor in the cause of defending peace and stability in this part of Asia and throughout the world. I am firmly confident that this treaty will continue successfully to play a positive, peace-loving role in further strengthening the friendship and cooperation between the Afghan and Soviet peoples, on the basis of the working people's revolutionary solidarity and for the sake of further strengthening peace in the region and international security.

Dear comrades, please accept best comradely wishes for health and new successes to you personally and for happiness and increasing prosperity to the industrious people of the USSR.

[Signed] Hafizollah Amin.

NOVIKOV COMMENTARY MARKS SOVIET-AFGHAN TREATY ANNIVERSARY

LD111532 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1547 GMT 4 Dec 79 LD

["A Document of Great Political Importance"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 4 December, TASS--TASS commentator Nikolay Novikov writes: A year has passed since the signing in Moscow on 5 December 1978 of the treaty on friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The qualitatively new nature of the relations which have developed between the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan after the victory of the 1978 popular revolution in Afghanistan received concrete confirmation and found their embodiment in this document. Since the first day of the proclamation of Afghanistan's independence, Soviet-Afghan relations have been of a traditionally friendly and good neighborly nature. The Soviet-Afghan border, almost 2,400 km long, has always been a border of peace and calm. The USSR was the first to recognize the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and to declare its resolute support for the efforts of the Afghan people, which were directed toward the building of a new society.

The aims of the Afghan revolution and the socioeconomic transformations being conducted in the interests of the working masses are close to and understood by Soviet people. It is natural for the Soviet Union to express solidarity with the Afghan people who are waging a struggle for the construction of a new life in conditions of unceasing intrigues by the forces of imperialism and reaction. In this just struggle the friendly Afghan people can continue to rely on all-round and selfless help from the Soviet Union.

This fully responds to the provisions of the Soviet-Afghan treaty of 1978 which provides for further expansion and deepening of Soviet-Afghan cooperation in industry, agriculture and power engineering, and also a continuation of cooperation in the military sphere on the basis of previously concluded agreements and conducting joint measures to insure the security, independence and territorial integrity of both countries. Not being directed against any party whatever, the treaty has become a document of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. It fully responds to the basic, long-term interests of the peoples of both countries and also facilitates the creation of favorable foreign policy conditions for moving the Afghan people forward along the path of creation and progress. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Government consistently adheres to the policy of nonalignment, strengthening peace and detente, and is striving to develop international cooperation and good-neighborly relations with the countries of the Middle East, which corresponds fully with the spirit of the Soviet-Afghan treaty, the cause of strengthening peace and security in Asia and the interests of the peoples of the Asian states.

The international conference of solidarity with the people of Afghanistan, held in the Afghan capital, in which representatives of about 60 countries and eight international organizations took part, was an expression of the widespread recognition of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan's policy and its increased prestige.

On the 1st anniversary of the treaty of friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation between the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, as a document of great political significance, the Soviet Union notes with profound satisfaction the unswerving development and strengthening of the existing friendly and good-neighborly Soviet-Afghan relations, which are increasingly characterized by the spirit of comradeship and revolutionary solidarity.

COMMENTS, REPORTS ON SOVIET, WESTERN AID TO KAMPUCHEA

Kampuchean Envoy Statement

LD071914 Moscow TASS in English 1824 GMT 7 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 7, TASS--"I would like to take this opportunity to express on behalf of the Kampuchean people sincere gratitude to the Soviet people for the big support given to us during these difficult times, for the all-round support to Kampuchea's just cause", a TASS correspondent was told by Kampuchea's Charge d'Affaires ad Interim in the USSR Tep Hen.

The diplomat said that the 160,000 tons of foodstuffs, the millions of metres of fabrics, the oil products, the motor vehicles and many other commodities sent by the Soviet Union to Kampuchea are of invaluable assistance to the people that has suffered greatly from the Pol Pot clique. I would like to stress, Tep Hen went on, that the assistance provided by the USSR and by other socialist countries that are also giving extensive assistance to the Kampuchean people in bringing life back to normal, is granted without any whatsoever political or other conditions.

The Kampuchean people rose against the bloody Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime and won, the diplomat went on. Now, under the guidance of the United Front of National Salvation, we have started to restore normal life in the country. Today life is normalizing in all of Kampuchea's 19 provinces. Bodies of people's power function everywhere, the security of the population and public order are ensured.

We achieved the first, though modest successes in normalizing life in the country only thanks to the assistance from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. We are grateful to their peoples, first of all to the Soviet people, which is a true friend of Kampucheans, Tep Hen said.

Donations by Soviet Organizations

LD102046 Moscow TASS in English 1940 GMT 10 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 10, TASS--Soviet people are taking a new action of solidarity with the people of Kampuchea. The public organizations of the USSR decided to deliver medicines, baby foods, blankets, school stationery, children's crockery, and other goods to the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Seeing to it that this free aid reach the country as soon as possible, the Soviet Peace Fund, the Central Committee of the Soviet Young Communist League, and the Soviet Red Cross are to send it this month.

The first batch of cargoes--medicines including polyvitamins, sulphamide preparations, antibiotics, other drugs, and dressings is to be sent by a special flight of Aeroflot. The other cargoes are to be shipped by sea.

To support the people of Kampuchea is not only our internationalist duty. The Soviet public renders the support, guided by the sentiments of heartfelt friendship towards the Kampuchean people and striving to develop cooperation between our countries in every way, Leonid Nikonov, executive secretary of the Soviet Peace Fund, told a TASS correspondent.

The public organizations of the USSR have already more than once sent free aid to Kampuchea. Thus, a big ocean-going motorship, the Skulptor Golubkina, left for Kampuchea in autumn, with a considerable amount of manufactures and food on board.

This gift to the young citizens of the republic was granted by the commission for the observance of the International Year of the Child in the USSR. It was financed by the Soviet Peace Fund. In summer the Kampucheans received medicines, fabrics, tents, household utensils, footwear, school stationery which were sent to them by the Soviet Red Cross, the Central Committee of the Soviet Young Communist League, and the Committee of the Youth Organizations of the USSR.

The USSR and other socialist countries render a considerable assistance to Kampuchea which suffered as a result of the sway of the bloody clique of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary in the country. Soviet deliveries alone to Kampuchea this year comprise 159,000 tons of food, including 70,000 tons of rice, 50,000 tons of corn, 4.6 million metres of fabrics, 50,000 tons of oil products, 5,000 tons of cement, ferrous rolled stock, automobiles, buses, and other goods. A program is being worked out to render first-priority assistance to Kampuchea in rehabilitating the key branches of its economy.

Western Aid 'Destabilizing'

LD072258 Moscow TASS in English 2240 GMT 7 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 7, TASS--TASS commentator Nikolay Novikov writes:

A lot of hypocritical statements about assistance to Kampuchea are being made these days in the West, but in reality this question is used for fanning up the anti-Kampuchean campaign. Under the pretext of giving assistance to the entire "Kampuchean population", certain persons like actually to legalize aid to the scattered remainder of the Pol Pot gangs that are still operating in some localities in the area of the Thai-Kampuchean border.

It is not accidental, therefore, that some Western countries did not go further than expressions of concern and talk about conditions of granting aid to Kampuchea. As to the United States, the U.S. magazine PEACE AND FREEDOM writes with good reason that while paying lip service to assistance to the Kampuchean people, the United States is actually putting obstacles to the rendering of this assistance.

While the campaign hostile to the People's Republic of Kampuchea is being conducted, its masterminds attempt to play down the importance of the relief sent to the Kampuchean people from socialist countries, particularly from the Soviet Union. As is known, the USSR supplied to Kampuchea in the current year 159 thousand tons of food, including 70 thousand tons of rice and 50 thousand tons of maize, other goods and equipment necessary for the population and for the restoration of the country's national economy, altogether goods to the sum of 85 million dollars.

And after all this, Washington tries to assert that with the USSR's assistance Vietnam is allegedly blocking distribution of aid to "millions of starving Kampucheans".

As is known, the People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea is prepared to accept assistance from other countries, too, if it does not have political or other strings attached. But proclaiming its readiness to give assistance, the United States and a number of Western countries demanded that the so-called "land bridge" should be created for the delivery of the cargoes, meaning that the Thai-Kampuchean border should be opened. The Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea assessed this as an attempt to give support to the remnants of the Pol Pot gangs that are still hiding in the area of the border of the People's Republic of Kampuchea with Thailand. Western journalists write from Thailand that such support to the remnants of the Pol Pot gangs is being given.

Thus, it was reported that Australian wheat and other goods shipped from Thailand reached the Pol Pot gangs. And correspondent of the Thai-Kampuchean border said that there are irrefutable proofs that the West continues giving aid to the Pol Pot regime.

Such is the real worth of the West's "humanism" and such are the real aims of those who try to complicate the question of assistance by using it for interference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and for destabilising the situation in that country.

IZVESTIYA Article

LD110943 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 5 December 1979 publishes on page 5 under the headline "Kampuchea: Fraternal Aid" a 1,200-word dispatch by correspondent M. Ilinskiy denying allegations by "imperialist circles and Beijing propaganda" that "People's Kampuchea is not displaying good will and is refusing international cooperation." Noting that the main reason for "the famine which threatened Kampuchea" was the Pol Pot regime's failure to sow large areas of land, coupled with its export of "a large quantity of rice" to China, Ilinskiy gives an account of current Soviet and Vietnamese aid to Kampuchea. He comments that, "while shouting about 'humanity,' imperialist circles and great-power chauvinists are in fact seeking to achieve their expansionist aims of setting one Asian people against another and inciting one Asian people to rise against another and are trying to pursue their vile policy of blackmail and coercion."

IZVESTIYA HITS SIHANOUK'S CALLS FOR WESTERN MILITARY SUPPORT

LD071155 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Nov 79 Morning Edition p 6 LD

[Correspondent A. Krivopalov report: "Who is Sihanouk Serving?"]

[Text] Paris--Norodom Sihanouk has turned up in Paris. Either for old times' sake or on new instructions, Foreign Ministry representatives met him at the airport. According to local press reports, the former Cambodian ruler will be staying in the French capital at local "public expense." Luxurious apartments in the fashionable Georges V Hotel have been placed at his disposal. In brief, the ex-prince is being greeted royally.

Sihanouk, who now represents nobody but himself, told journalists that after his visit to France he plans to go to the FRG, Britain, Belgium, Sweden, Japan, Australia and, of course, the United States. As you can see, a long tour with long-term goals has been thought up.

The visitor to Paris himself makes no secret of the plans he is nurturing. At a time when his compatriots who survived the nightmare of the overthrown Pol Pot Ieng Sary regime want to restore Kampuchea, are engaged in the formation of a new life and are defending their country's sovereignty and territorial integrity with their friends help, thwarting the Beijing expansionists' intrigues, Sihanouk has put forward clearly inflammatory declarations in Paris.

What is he calling for? Nothing more or less than the "granting by Western countries of military support--considerable or modest, open or secret," which, he says, the "nationalist fighters" need. This means that instead of the material and humane assistance it needs, this country, which is worn out by the bloody terror imposed by Beijing's henchmen, is being offered civil war and perhaps direct intervention by the new power's enemies.

The former prince displays verbal concern for the Kampuchean people's interests, making himself out to be practically their fairy godmother. In fact this is very far from the truth. Even his cousin the Princess (Lola Sisovat), who escaped miraculously from the Beijing obscurantists, not long ago rebuked her cousin sharply for his attempts to interfere in Kampuchean affairs now.

Norodom Sihanouk asserts that he is serving his people. In reality, as the program publicized in Paris indicates, he is ready to play the part of a zealous servant of anti-Kampuchean forces in Beijing, in Washington and in Western Europe.

LPDR ANNIVERSARY MARKED, PROGRESS PRAISED

LD071019 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 1 Dec 79 p 3 ID

[V. Skvortsov article under the rubric "December Is the Day of the Proclamation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic": "Oriented Toward the Future"]

[Excerpts] The date 2 December 1975 was a historic landmark for a small people living in the center of the Indochina Peninsula: Ancient Laos entered a new era. On that day 264 delegates of the National Congress of People's Representatives, on behalf of the broadest strata of the Lao population, proclaimed the abolition of the monarchy and the creation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR]. The people's national democratic revolution was completed. Power was transferred bloodlessly into the hands of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP], which adheres to positions of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Under its leadership the country embarked on building the foundations of a socialist society.

The Lao people are advancing in complex conditions. New difficulties have been added to those inherited as a legacy from past wars and domination by puppets, which were caused by the intrigues of reaction and proimperialist forces which do not like the road chosen by the republic. The Beijing leadership, pursuing expansionist goals in Indochina, is trying to exert political and economic pressure on Laos. Having stopped aid to the young republic without warning, Beijing then began to move troops up to the Lao border, threatening the LPDR's security, independence and sovereignty. However, the Lao people are fully determined to defend the right to determine their own destiny independently. The republic is not alone in this struggle. It has reliable friends, and above all the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries.

The LPDR enjoys well-earned international prestige and sympathies. The Lao Government comes out in the world arena in defense of the principles of independence and sovereignty and seeks the strengthening of cooperation with the socialist countries and the consolidation of its relations with the states belonging to the nonalignment movement. Laos resolutely supports the just struggle of the heroic Vietnamese people in defense of their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and places a high value on the all-round assistance to the peoples of Indochina from the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, communist and workers parties and progressive forces of the world. The LPDR is constantly strengthening relations of combat solidarity and fraternal cooperation with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

Fraternal ties and all-round cooperation are developing and strengthening between the CPSU and the LPRP and between the USSR and the LPDR. An important stage on the path of consolidating Soviet-Lao relations was the recent meeting in Moscow between Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and Kaysone Phomvihan, during which the successful development of cooperation between our two countries in many directions was reasserted and further measures to deepen the fraternal friendship were outlined.

On the day the LPDR enters its fifth year of existence, Soviet people wish the fraternal Lao people new successes in further building the people's democratic system and laying the foundations of a socialist society.

COMMENTATOR CAUTIONS THAILAND AGAINST INVOLVEMENT WITH PRC

BK091216 Moscow in Thai to Thailand 1100 GMT 7 Dec 79 BK

[(Yevgeniy Kolayev) commentary on visit to Thailand by a Chinese military delegation]

[Text] According to the official announcement, the purpose of the visit by the Chinese military delegation led by Wang Shangrong was to promote military exchanges between the two countries. The itinerary for the delegation's 5-day visit includes a tour of military sites in Bangkok and Lop Buri province, as well as talks with the Thai leaders at various levels.

It seems that Wang Shangrong, deputy chief of the General Staff, who is directly under Chief of the General Staff Deng Xiaoping, is pursuing the course drawn up by Beijing with regard to Thailand and taken up by Deng Xiaoping during his visit to Bangkok last year. Recent developments have clarified how this course is shaping up and, as a result, the Thai people have grown worried about the role imposed on them by the Beijing leaders.

The worst of their worries is Beijing's plan to drag Thailand along in the Chinese leaders' anti-Vietnam policy. This policy has been carried out with China's dispatch of troops to invade Vietnam in February and March this year, with its concentration of 15 divisions of troops close to the Vietnamese border and with armed provocations reported along the border.

Beijing, moreover, has smuggled arms to the remnant Pol Pot troops who are inside Thai territory, an act which insults Thailand's sovereignty. The PRC Embassy in Bangkok is playing an active role in getting food supplies and weapons to the Pol Pot clique. A number of secret documents seized by the PRK Armed Forces during the offensives to smash the Pol Pot military command showed that upon request by Ieng Sary, the \$5 million promised by Deng as aid for the Pol Pot clique was sent to Pol Pot through the PRC Embassy in Bangkok. In short, Beijing has now made clear its intention to cause confusion between Thailand and Vietnam and Kampuchea.

Beijing has given great importance to the visit to Thailand by the Chinese military delegation. As is known, the visit took place amidst Beijing's and Washington's hullabaloo that Vietnam is a threat to Thailand. However, if one takes a look with fair eyes, one will have to draw a different conclusion. In fact, Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos are seeking permanent peace, and they want to have neighborly friendship with Thailand and other Southeast Asian countries. The leaders of these three countries have emphasized in their statements as well as during the summit talks between Vietnam and Thailand and between Laos and Thailand that everlasting peace is what is most ardently desired by the Indochinese people, who have suffered the worst miseries due to U.S. imperialist aggression, Chinese invasion and Pol Pot's mass massacres.

Peace is a fundamental guideline in the foreign policy of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea in accordance with national aspirations. Meanwhile, the Thai people themselves seek peace and good neighborliness in the region. They have learned from post-war experience that the presence of foreign military bases or any military alliance cannot guarantee peace and border security. They have realized that the use of Thai territory by foreigners as a base for aggression against neighboring countries constitutes the most dangerous threat to peace in Asia. One of the agreements reached between Vietnam and Thailand concerning their mutual friendship is the principle that each country must refrain from allowing a third country to make use of its territory as a base of aggression against others.

This is just and correct. Under the present situation, in which Beijing and Washington are making an allout effort to make use of Thai territory to achieve their ambitions in Indochina in violation of the national interests of Thailand, this principle is most applicable.

According to a report by the British paper THE GUARDIAN, for instance, the United States is now sending its military personnel back to Thailand.

The visit to Thailand by the Beijing military delegation, which coincides with stepped-up activities by the Pol Pot brigands, apparently serves a purpose of incitement as well. The Beijing leadership wished to make the authorities in Bangkok, who declared themselves neutral in the China-Vietnam conflict, think about changing their attitude to some degree. We hope that the Bangkok leaders will adhere to political reality, be able to see the real motives of their profusely smiling foreign guests, and avoid being taken advantage of.

THAI AMBASSADOR IN MOSCOW HOSTS NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

LD051046 Moscow TASS in English 1007 GMT 5 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 5, TASS--Thailand's Ambassador in the Soviet Union Sathit Sathianthal today gave a reception on the occasion of the national day.

Present at the reception were Vice President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Kirill Ilyashenko, USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Leonid Ilichev, other officials.

SRV FOREIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT SUPPORTS IRAN

LD061616 Moscow TASS in English 1515 GMT 6 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, December 6, TASS--The Carter administration's preparations for armed intervention in Iran not only threaten the independence and sovereignty of that Islamic republic but also pose a danger to the cause of peace and stability in western Asia, are a challenge to the world public that treasures peace and justice, it is said in a statement published here by a spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The people and Government of Vietnam resolutely support the Iranian people's just struggle under the leadership of the Revolutionary Council, headed by Ayatollah Khomeyni, against imperialism and other reactionary forces in defence of their country's independence, sovereignty and security. We firmly condemn the arrogant threats to Iran made by the American imperialists, demand an immediate end to these actions, and the extradition of the shah.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MALAYSIA, SINGAPORE

LD071513 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Dec 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Return of Delegation"]

[Text] A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by A.S. Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, returned to Moscow on 4 December from an official visit to Malaysia and Singapore.

MARCHAIS CALLS FOR FRANCO-SOVIET MUTUAL SECURITY TREATY

LD111158 Moscow TASS in English 1058 GMT 11 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Paris, December 11, TASS--General Secretary of the French Communist Party Georges Marchais sent a letter to French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, urging the government to take efforts for the conclusion of a Franco-Soviet treaty on mutual security. The session of the NATO Council in Brussels, says the letter whose text was published in today's L'HUMANITE, will be discussing this week the sinister plans aimed at stepping up the nuclear arms race in the European Continent. The deployment of hundreds of new U.S. missiles in Europe, near our frontiers, would constitute a considerable danger for the people of France. It would increase the risk of a conflict into which France could be drawn. Besides that, it would be a new step in the nuclear arms race. The French Communist Party holds, the document says, that France in these conditions must take steps to uphold detente and peace in Europe and to ensure its own security.

The conclusion of the Franco-Soviet treaty, Georges Marchais stresses, would be a contribution to the strengthening of security of France, of collective security in Europe, would be an evidence to the striving of France to establish a better climate in interstate relations. This treaty meets the interests of the country, it would consolidate its international positions and strengthen its role in the struggle for detente and peace.

The Franco-Soviet treaty, the letter says, would show that accord and cooperation between the two countries promotes European security. France and the USSR would confirm their mutual commitments in the sphere of disarmament, would emphasize their adherence to all the provisions of the Final Act of the European conference in Helsinki.

Joint Franco-Soviet documents show, Georges Marchais indicates, that there is a broad base for concluding the treaty on mutual security. Thus, the program of further development of cooperation between the Soviet Union and France for the benefit of detente and peace, that was adopted as a result of the summit meeting last April, outlines joint actions to avert war, to consolidate detente, to struggle against power politics, for the lessening of military confrontation, for ending the arms race and for disarmament.

The French Communist Party is convinced that its suggestion meets deep feelings of the French people that is true to friendship with the Soviet Union. The French Communist Party, Georges Marchais writes in conclusion, urges French men and women who treasure peace and national interests to support its suggestion of the Franco-Soviet treaty that meets requirements of the time.

BBC PROPAGANDA IMPEDES PREPARATIONS FOR MADRID CONFERENCE

LD101353 [editorial Report LD] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 5 December 1979 publishes on page 3, under the rubric "Conjectures and Facts" a 1,000-word article entitled "BBC's Dubious Exercises" by Mikhail Ozerov, in which he comments on the BBC's role in Western propaganda allegedly unfavorable toward the forthcoming Madrid meeting, and says that the BBC has persuaded its listeners that the Madrid meeting "is altogether unnecessary." Looking back to the Belgrade meeting at which too much emphasis was allegedly placed on "Basket Three," Ozerov calls the Western position "unparalleled hypocrisy" and goes on to cite examples to suggest that the bourgeois countries' record on human rights is bad but that the BBC ignores such violations of human rights in its broadcasts. Ozerov concludes that preparations must be made for the Madrid meeting but in a totally different manner from the way the BBC is preparing for it.

QOTBZADEH CABLES INTERNATIONAL COURT, REJECTS U.S. CHARGES

LD102145 Moscow TASS in English 2111 GMT 10 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, December 10, TASS--Iran's Foreign Minister S. Qotbzadeh sent a cable to president of the International Court of Justice in The Hague, reports PARS NEWS AGENCY. The cable says that in the opinion of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the International Court cannot and must not consider the accusations put forward by the United States and consciously and deliberately confined by it to the subject of hostages. The cable stresses that this question is only an insignificant part of an overall problem which includes such aspects as the continuous interference of the U.S. Government in the internal affairs of Iran for over 25 years, undisguised exploitation of this country and the numerous crimes committed by the U.S. Government against Iran.

In an interview to the U.S. NBC company, Qotbzadeh said that in the near future the composition will be announced of an international commission for the trial of "practically all" the hostages.

The commander of the naval forces of Iran Vice-Admiral Madani said at a press conference that the Iranian fleet was closely following the manoeuvres of U.S. military ships 300 to 400 miles off the country's coast.

Paris, December 10, TASS--Director of the Central Bank of Iran R. Nobari, in an interview to newspaper L'HUMANITE, reaffirmed that Iran rejects the dollar as the unit of payments for oil. At the coming OPEC conference in Caracas, he said, Iran will propose to other oil-producing countries to support the move. In the future, Nobari continued, we shall try to sell our petroleum without intermediaries and we shall attempt to diversify the sources of our imports so as to be able to put countries of the Third World as far as possible in more favourable conditions and to put an end to our almost exclusive dependence on the United States. Nobari condemned the U.S. decision to freeze Iranian assets in U.S. banks noting that in the long run it will turn against the United States itself.

AFRO-ASIAN ORGANIZATION CONDEMNS U.S. ACTIONS IN IRAN

LD111045 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Dec 79 p 5 LD

[Roundup "Based on PRAVDA correspondent V. Peresada and TASS Reports for 9 December":
"Events in Iran"]

[Excerpt] Cairo--The Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization resolutely condemns the provocative U.S. actions concerning Iran and warns the U.S. Government against any military action in the region, an AAPSO Permanent Secretariat statement disseminated here says. The responsibility for the acute political crisis that has arisen between the two countries lies wholly with the United States, the statement notes. By allowing the entry into the U.S.A. of the former shah, who has been declared a state criminal in Iran and must face trial, the American administration committed a hostile act toward the Iranian people. As a result there took shape a situation that is being increasingly complicated by provocative U.S. actions and statements, including threats to use force.

AAPSO supports the Iranian people's just cause and their legitimate right to try the shah and return the wealth he plundered to the country, the document stresses. AAPSO also demands that the political crisis caused by the United States itself be resolved by peaceful means, on the basis of complete respect for the dignity and rights of Iran's people.

IRANIAN PEOPLE'S INTERESTS DEMAND PEACEFUL KURDISH SETTLEMENT

LD080024 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 18 Nov 79 LD

["International Panorama" program presented by IZVESTIYA political observer Aleksandr Bovin]

[Text] Good evening, comrades. The drama of the events arising from the seizure of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran has drawn attention away from maybe more fundamental and more important problems of present day Iran and especially away from the attempts to find a political solution to the Kurdish problem. A little later we will examine this problem in a wider historic framework, but now I would like to discuss the practical aspect of the problem over approximately the last month.

You generally get a picture that in the middle of October in Tehran they understood that the repressions, the shootings, and bombings solve nothing at all in Kordestan. Therefore on 15 October Minister of State Foruhar left for Kordestan. He is of Kurdish nationality, and it has been reported that he had meetings with the leader of Sunni Kurds, Hoseyni, and that he had conducted negotiations. This fact was later denied by the government, but nonetheless on 21 October in Qom, as was reported by the Tehran press, there was an important meeting between former Prime Minister Bazargan and Ayatollah Khomeyni. Bazargan handed to him the demands which Foruhar brought from Kordestan. On that same day, 21 October, Khomeyni met a delegation of radio and television workers and talked to them, outlining his understanding of the Kurdish problem to them. I will read Khomeyni's words. Of course this will take some time, but generally it is somehow more pleasant and purposeful to use the original source.

So this is what Khomeyni said, and I now quote: In Kordestan there are people who have deviated from Islam; they are foreign agents conducting propaganda against the Islamic revolution. Abroad we are called dictators and fascists even worse than Hitler. From abroad they send money and weapons to Kordestan for the partisans. The foreign and internal enemies of the revolution have lost their positions in Iran, and for this reasons, continued Khomeyni, they now create chaos here and try to separate Kordestan, and then Khuzestan, Baluchestan and other regions of Iran, and divide our country into parts. Then Khomeyni finished as follows: Within a few days we could have dealt in open combat with the Kurdish democrats, but we can do nothing insofar as the democrats have merged with the Kurdish population. If we begin decisive action against the democrats, then many peaceful Kurds, women and children will perish. Of course if God forbid the democrats start anything, said Khomeyni, then the entire Kurdish population will perish. We want the Kurds to survive, we want the Muslims to live. So let them separate from the counterrevolutionaries and hand them over to us. We do not want any fratricide. We want to act peacefully, calmly and in a brotherly manner. So this is what Khomeyni said.

Precisely during these days after 20 October, a special group of four ministers was formed for talks with the Kurds. On 27 October Ayatollah Khomeyni met the group and talked to them, and on 31 October the government forces were given the order to stop military actions in Kordestan. A similar order was given to its units by the Democratic Party of Iranian Kordestan. On 2 November, the group of four ministers arrived in Mahabad and started negotiations with the representative of the Kurds. On the eve of these talks, the leader of Kurdish Sunnites, Hoseyni, whom I have already mentioned, outlined the Kurds' demands.

I will list some of them: granting complete autonomy to Kordestan, political, economic and cultural autonomy within a sovereign and united Iranian state; handing over to the Kurdish revolutionary forces Kordestan's internal security points; the exclusion of any kind of interference by the army into the internal affairs of Kordestan; giving authority over Kordestan's internal affairs to a Kurdish chamber of deputies and a Kurdish government. So this is the Kurdish program outlined by Hoseyni.

The first stage of the talks lasted for almost more than a week, and the first stage of the talks ended on 11 November. The delegation returned to Tehran and there had to report the results of the talks to Khomeyni and the Islamic Revolutionary Council. The day before yesterday, the spokesman of the Islamic Revolutionary Council, Hassan Habibi, said that the council dealt with the Kurdish problem during the week and heard reports by the delegation. Habibi reported that the council had now great hopes, hopes for a positive solution of the problem.

All that is fine, but the difficulties here are very great because there are influential forces in the government camp opposed to granting autonomy to the Kurds, and there are some extremist groups among the Kurds themselves. So the matter is very complicated here, all the more so as the Kurdish problem, comrades, did not arise yesterday or the day before yesterday. It has very deep historic roots. The Kurds have been living in the region adjoining Iraq, Iran, Turkey and Syria. The Kurds have lived there for several thousand years, thousands of years, and according to different calculations they now number between 15 to 20 million, and the territory where the Kurds live is equal to the territories of England, Ireland, Belgium, the Netherlands and Denmark taken together. Of course the history of this nation is tragic. It has never been free, it has never been united, and the mountains of Kordestan which you now see on the television screens is far from being the best corner on our world. A harsh nature and harsh people. Up to recent times, blood and tribal relations, something formerly designated as nomadic feudalism, prevailed there. There are many tribes and many faiths, and for hundreds of years there have been constant conflicts among the feudals and all those who preserve backwardness, poverty and illiteracy.

It suffices to say that very recently in the middle of the 20th century it was estimated that approximately 90 percent of the Kurds were simply illiterate. But I think that in the history of the Kurds over the last few hundreds of years there have been endless uprisings and wars against the Ottoman Empire and Persia which divided Kordestan. Because of the endless wars, weapons for the Kurds are standard domestic appliances as are tooth-brushes or handkerchiefs for us. These wars and uprisings were organized then by the feudals, the tribal nobility and religious leaders. They could not unite and could not therefore win. It was only toward the end of the 19th century and beginning of the 20th century that the Kurdish intelligentsia appeared, and some Kurdish national idea emerged. This movement itself began to overcome these narrow feudal frameworks and acquired modern political forms. Being specific, you must admit that development was different in Turkey, Iraq or Iran yet in the last few dozens of years the manifest growth of national consciousness and the emergence of progressive political organizations at the head of the movement have been observed everywhere.

You all understand that the liquidation of the shah's regime in Iran aroused great hopes, hopes that the revolution would give to the Iranian Kurds the right to be what they wanted and would grant them autonomy within the framework of a united democratic Iranian state. But the events followed a different course at first, and that led to a new round of coercion and new victims about which you have read and heard. Of course it is difficult to say with certainty how things will proceed in future. Apparently all the constructive negotiations which have now been conducted in Mahabad give hope, but of course the passions there are now very hot, and the only thing you can say is that the interests of the Iranian revolution, the interests of the Iranian people, demand a political solution to the Kurdish problem. We hope for such a solution. This is the only definite thing you can say today.

III. 11 Dec 79

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

AP CORRESPONDENT EXPELLED FROM IRAN

ID110742 Moscow TASS in English 0722 GMT 11 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, December 11, TASS--The ASSOCIATED PRESS Tehran correspondent, A. Efti, has been asked to leave Iran immediately. The Iranian PARS agency reports that this decision had been taken because he had transmitted "false and provocative" information from Iran.

U.S. PRESIDENTIAL ENVOY BEGINS TALKS IN ISRAEL

ID101730 Moscow TASS in English 1345 GMT 10 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Cairo, December 10, TASS--Solomon Linowitz, a special representative of the U.S. President at the separate Egyptian-Israeli negotiations on the so-called "Palestinian autonomy", continues touring the Middle East. Having completed a two-day visit to Egypt, he began today negotiations in Israel. Solomon Linowitz is to report to Israeli leaders about the content of the conversations he held in Cairo. The American diplomat was asked to "help" the parties to the negotiations to bypass the auxiliary [as received] differences remaining between them and to accelerate realization of the plan of "autonomy" which they are trying to impose upon the Palestinian population of the West Bank of the River Jordan and the Gaza Strip so as to have it in place of a genuine solution of the Palestinian problem.

Moscow Arabic Commentary

ID101505 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 10 Dec 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The special envoy of the American President to the Middle East, Sol Linowitz, has arrived in Tel Aviv. Earlier he had talks in Cairo with the Egyptian leaders about progress in the talks on the so-called self-rule for the Palestinians in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The American envoy will discuss this issue with Israeli officials, including Prime Minister Begin. The main purpose of Linowitz's visit to Cairo and Tel Aviv is to get acquainted with those taking part in the separate negotiations, to get their stands clarified and then to help them quickly reach an agreement on this alleged self-rule. The envoy of the American President said in Cairo that he was anxious about the lack of noticeable progress in the Egyptian-Israeli talks which, in my view, could not lead to an agreement in the remaining time--the end of next May.

But it appears that this is not the most important thing causing anxiety to Washington's envoy, under whose auspices the participants in the Camp David deal are trying to impose the so-called self-rule on the Palestinians. The fact that they have not as yet succeeded in (?attracting) any Palestinians to take part in the negotiations [words indistinct] is causing them anxiety. Moreover, the alleged self-rule is also being denounced by the United Nations because in fact it (?does not) aim to grant the legitimate national rights to the Palestinian Arab people.

In these specific circumstances Washington is seeking to speed up the Egyptian-Israeli talks in order to face the world with a fait accompli. What is the purpose of this? In Washington they consider that a new moderate solution should be sought. However it is known that Washington did not and does not intend to pressure Israel to alter its extreme stand on the Middle East issue and that subsequently they will ask Cairo to propose a moderate solution. They are (?hoping) that Cairo will even abandon the propaganda statements especially on the Palestinian issue because such statements are upsetting Israel.

Meantime, observers consider that Washington's envoy should pave the way for the Egyptian-Israeli summit meeting to be held at the beginning of January. The (?ninth) of next month was set for opening the talks due to last 6 days between As-Sadat and Begin in Aswan on the issue of Palestinian self-rule. It appears that the participants in it will reach an agreement on the provisions of separate agreement about this self-rule. On this occasion observers have mentioned that the talks about Palestinian self-rule may end before the set time. Subsequently As-Sadat has announced his readiness in advance to make new concessions to the aggressor and his protectors on the fundamental issue of the Middle East settlement--namely, the Palestinian issue.

CHARGES OF 'SOVIET THREAT' IN W. SAHARA DISPUTE REJECTED

ID100043 Moscow in French to North Africa 2000 GMT 8 Dec 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The American TIME magazine has published a report from its Rabat correspondent in which he refers to an alleged statement by the Moroccan head of state which is brutal slander against the Soviet Union. Thus the TIME correspondent quotes the Moroccan head of state as stating that behind the Western Sahara conflict stands the Soviet Union, which is trying to take over the Sahara, the Mediterranean, the Atlantic and even Europe.

Based on those alleged pronouncements the magazine called for effective measures to defend the Western Sahara against the Soviet Union.

Such reports, however unreasonable they may seem, aim at a certain political objective, namely, creating a tense situation, planting the seeds of mistrust and exploiting all this to push the world toward a new round in the arms race and undermine the detente processes.

Those calculations are based on the hope that the broad masses will fear the so-called Soviet danger and will be willing to give their last coin to the arms makers. It should be said that such a campaign has started to bring its instigators fewer and fewer results. Nevertheless, there are still some quarters, including more of the supporters of the policy of power, trying to frighten the world with the so-called Soviet danger. But there is one fact which must not be ignored.

We should take into consideration that all this is not used to make the situation tense in general, rather it is used to deal a blow to Soviet-Arab relations and, in particular, to Soviet-Moroccan relations, by kindling the fires of the Western Sahara dispute.

The Soviet Union indeed supports and develops good relations with all Arab Maghreb countries, including Morocco, despite differences on some international issues. Soviet-Moroccan economic cooperation is becoming, year after year, a comprehensive cooperation in many spheres for the two countries. It is no coincidence that the Soviet-Moroccan agreement on Moroccan phosphates has been described as 'the agreement of the age.'

This nature of Soviet-Moroccan relations disturbs the imperialist circles, foremost the United States which wants to impose on Morocco in North Africa the same role it has imposed on Egypt in the Middle East. That is why the articles, among which is the one published by TIME, have been published.

One should not forget this with regard to the readers of that magazine, but to those who give the opportunity for the exploitation of their names for those tendentious purposes.

MOROCCO URGED TO HEED UN RESOLUTION ON PEACE IN W. SAHARA

LD110046 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 10 Dec 79 LD

[N. Andreyev commentary: "The Problem of Western Sahara in the International Organizations"]

[Text] The escalation of the danger of the Western Sahara dispute is causing growing concern in world public opinion. The evidence of this is the discussion of the question of Western Sahara at the United Nations, the OAU, the Arab League and at other international organizations. Indeed a special five-man committee has been set up within the framework of the OAU comprising the heads of five African states. At the international organizations the committees work tirelessly in search of a political formula to solve the Western Sahara problem. What is of significance in this connection is the UN General Assembly's resolution. This resolution on Western Sahara, drafted by 14 states, underlines a number of resolutions and recommendations issued on this matter in the past and recognizes the right of the people of Western Sahara to self-determination. But the most important thing about this resolution is the pressing demand for the cessation of military operations. The resolution does not include tangible recommendations for solving the Western Sahara problem; but in view of the dangerous development of the situation, it persistently recommends to the parties concerned to pursue the peaceful political course: the only course which could result in an actual solution of the issue. Thus, it is not by chance that the General Assembly should welcome Mauritania's action of halting military operations and signing a peace agreement with representatives of the people of Western Sahara.

For this reason, too, it was only natural that the overwhelming majority of the states should have voted in favor of the resolution of the General Assembly. Eighty-five states of various government and political systems and of various ideological views voted in favor of the resolution. It is common knowledge that Morocco's stand was negative. Articles appeared in the Moroccan press accusing the United Nations of interfering in the internal affairs of Morocco. The countries which supported the demand for the halting of the armed conflict in Western Sahara were severely criticized.

There is no justification for this reaction. It is completely obvious that there is no alternative to such a resolution other than the escalation of the military dispute, the involvement of new forces in it and its gradual internationalization. It is easy to realize the threat which this will constitute to Morocco and to other Arab Maghreb countries. For instance, no sooner did the United States declare that it was prepared to help Morocco in its armed conflict in Western Sahara than this dispute assumed a totally different nature. An indication of this is, for instance, the numerous commentaries published in Arab and African papers.

As for the Soviet Union, as is known, it has supported the draft resolution on Western Sahara both at the Fourth Committee and at the general session of the General Assembly. In doing so it proceeded from its principled stand about the right of people to self-determination. This stand has no hostile nature to Morocco, as some enemies of the Soviet-Arab friendship in general and Soviet-Moroccan friendship in particular, alleged. As the Soviet delegate to the United Nations stated in his speech there, the Soviet Union has been and will continue to be determined to establish good relations with all the states of the Arab Maghreb on the basis of the principles of equality, respect of sovereignty, peaceful coexistence, mutual benefit and noninterference in internal affairs. This applies absolutely to Morocco also.

CASTRO ADDRESSES CUBAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

LD110949 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Dec 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Urgent Tasks"]

[Text] Havana, December 6--The newspaper GRANMA published a report on the regular plenum of the Communist Party of Cuba (PCC) Central Committee which took place here.

The plenum heard and approved a report on the country's economic situation and the fulfilment of the plan for developing the Cuban economy in the current year. It analyzed the basic difficulties which will be taken into account when elaborating directives for the 1980 national economic development plan.

Speaking at the plenum, Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the republic's Council of State and Council of Ministers, outlined ways of overcoming objective difficulties and shortcomings of a subjective nature. In particular he noted the need to improve existing labor legislation in the sphere of wages and to review those norms which are ineffective in combating labor discipline violations and antisocial behaviour.

F. Castro called for an expansion of the resolute struggle against negligence of an organizational and ideological nature which lead to a slackening and decline in discipline. In this connection the Cuban leader called for the development of criticism and self-criticism within the party, the Union of Young Communists and public organizations and the strengthening of the cohesion of the party, of the country's party and economic aktiv and of all conscientious working people. At the same time he stressed the need to distinguish clearly between revolutionary criticism on the part of the masses and slander spread by elements with petty bourgeois views and by enemies of socialism.

The plenum examined the progress of preparations for the second PCC Congress, scheduled to be held at the end of next year, and also organizational questions connected with this. The basic regulations for socialist competition in honor of the party's second congress were also approved.

CUBAN MILITARY HOLIDAY OCCASION FOR NOTING SOVIET AID

LD101521 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Dec 79 p 3 LD

[Capt V. Roshchupkin article under the rubric "Today Is Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces' Day": "Standing Guard Over the Island of Freedom"]

[Excerpt] The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Cuba are now equipped with everything necessary to defend the motherland. The Communist Party of Cuba displays constant concern to insure that.

Our country has given our Cuban friends a large amount of aid in military building. "The Soviet people," Comrade Fidel Castro said, "gave us free of charge the weapons with which we fought against the mercenaries at Playa Giron and with which we have equipped our Revolutionary Armed Forces to make the United States pay dearly for any direct aggression.... like the Soviet people, the other socialist countries also gave us help as far as they were able."

The Cuban servicemen are greeting their holiday this year with special patriotic enthusiasm. After all, in Cuba this year is "the year of the 20th anniversary of victory." The scale of socialist competition among the Island of Freedom's defenders is now broader than ever. The personnel of the artillery unit which urged all Revolutionary Armed Forces servicemen to strive to scale new heights in combat and political training, mastering equipment, enhancing their combat readiness and strengthening discipline were the initiators of competition for the 1979-1980 training year. The navy recently took up the artillery troops' initiative.

Today, on the holiday of the Island of Freedom's defenders, the Soviet Armed Forces servicemen wish their brothers in arms further successes in defending the revolution's gains in Cuba--the first socialist state in the Western Hemisphere.

HONDURAN PROVOCATIONS ENDANGER RELATIONS WITH NICARAGUA

LDO70957 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Dec 79 p 5 LD

[Sergey Svistunov "Commentator's Column": "Uneasy Border"]

[Text] In the Honduran capital--Tegucigalpa--E. Perez Cadalso, that country's foreign secretary, has disseminated a statement expressing "concern at the leftward swing and radicalization" in Nicaragua. Unceremoniously interfering in the neighboring country's internal affairs, this secretary expressed "unease" in connection with the presence on its territory of...a group of Cuban teachers who are helping organize a campaign against illiteracy. He declared: "Honduras does not want Nicaragua to become a second Cuba."

This statement is just a small link in the long chain of Honduran reaction's continuous provocations against Nicaragua, as well as hostile acts with regard to employees of that country's embassy in Tegucigalpa. Honduran Army subunits fire on Nicaraguan territory and make sabotage raids deep into the country. Honduran Air Force aircraft have repeatedly violated Nicaragua's airspace.

Other unfriendly acts are also committed which attest that the Honduran Government does not seek to maintain good-neighborly relations with Nicaragua. It recently prohibited aircraft of the Honduran national airline from flying into Managua. Tegucigalpa is still refusing to return 30 fishing boats and 7 aircraft which Somoza's myrmidons used to flee from Nicaragua. Surviving Somoza supporters on Honduran territory are forming interventionist corps, whose backbone is the notorious "Somoza battalion" consisting of choice cutthroats.

The actions of Honduran reaction plainly contradict the country's Foreign Ministry's official assurances that Tegucigalpa seeks to "develop the traditionally friendly relations with Nicaragua."

The Nicaraguan Government, expressing good will and the desire to settle the conflict in the interests of both sides, has declared that it will not take the initiative in breaking off relations with Honduras. We understand, Daniel Ortega, member of the leading council, said at a press conference in Managua, that "it is not a question of the Honduran people but of reactionary circles in the armed forces, where Somoza supporters who fled from Nicaragua have great influence." Precisely these circles have taken on the unsavory role of mercenaries of imperialism, which is trying by hook or by crook to resurrect in Nicaragua the order ended by the Sandinist revolution.

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES MAGNITOGORSK METALLURGICAL WORKERS

LD071039 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Nov 79 p 1 LD

[Text of L. Brezhnev message: "Example For All Metallurgical Workers"]

[Text] To the workers, engineers, technicians, employees and party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations of the No 1 open-hearth shop at the Magnitogorsk V.I. Lenin metallurgical combine.

Dear comrades!

I cordially congratulate the Magnitka steel founders' glorious collective upon their outstanding production achievements. Since the opening of the shop the country has received over 100 million tons of steel.

A characteristic feature of your collective's work is the desire not only to achieve the planned capacity but to exceed it by means of the well thought-out modernization of units. In the current year the shop will have smelted 7,725,000 tons of steel with the annual planned capacity of 5 million tons; exemplary technical and economic indicators have been achieved, and great savings in raw materials semifinished materials and fuel have been made. This is a vivid example of the implementation of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions on raising production efficiency, boosting labor productivity and improving the quality of work.

Your successes are the result of the intensive performance of the production process, the prompt and wise utilization of everything new and progressive, the development of true socialist competition, the high sense of responsibility of the collective for the matter entrusted to them and the specific, purposeful organizational and political-educational work of party, trade union and Komsomol organizations of the shop and combine.

I take pleasure in the fact that, developing creative initiative, you have continued to assume new pledges and are doing everything to honorably fulfill the promise you have given the motherland.

I express the firm conviction that your patriotic deeds will become an example for all metallurgical workers of the country.

Allow me, dear comrades, to express the CPSU Central Committee's great gratitude to your collective and wish you new labor successes and robust health and happiness.

PRAVDA ON METALLURGICAL PLANT, MINISTRY SHORTCOMINGS

LD101221 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 26 November 1979 publishes on page 2 under the rubric "Discipline of Execution" a 1,200-word correspondent O. Gadaborshev article entitled "Why is Northern Magnitka Lagging Behind?" It deals with some of the reasons why there are production shortcomings at Cherepovets metallurgical plant, pointing out that railroad workers fail to insure adequate supplies of limestone and that suppliers of conversion metal are letting the plant down. The writer complains of complacency on the part of the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy and writes in conclusion: "The grave situation which has arisen at the plant demands enhanced planning and contract discipline and increased responsibility on the part of northern Magnitka's suppliers. What is the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy planning to do about it right now?"

RSFSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES LIVESTOCK RAISING PROBLEMS

ID101450 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 10 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Tasks arising from the decisions of the November Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech at it are being discussed today at a session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, at which a report has been delivered by Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of RSFSR Council of Ministers. A critical analysis was made of the state of affairs in various branches of the republic's economy. Much attention was paid to the reserves that must be put into action in the near future for the successful fulfillment of the plan for 1980. At the Council of Ministers session, a detailed examination is also being made of tasks of soviet and agricultural organs regarding the organized wintering of cattle and increasing output of agricultural produce. It was noted that at the beginning of wintering, in a number of oblasts, krais and autonomous republics, there was a fall in the milk yield of cows and in the overweight [prives] of the number of head being fattened [otkormochnoye pogolovye]. The worst lagging behind was in Kurskskaya, Kostromskaya, Arkhangelskaya, Kirovskaya and other oblasts. The main cause of the fall in the productivity of cattle was serious shortages in the organization of wintering and fodder preparation. It was stressed at the session that it is now necessary to deeply and concretely analyze the progress of the wintering of cattle for each rayon, kolkhoz and sovkhos and inter-farm enterprise in order to take the necessary steps to make absolutely sure that state quotas are met. The attention of farms was directed to the need to continue work on fodder procurement, using all fodder resources: the gathering of straw, procurement of (?branch fodder) [vetochnyy korm], coniferous needle and vitamin meal from arboreal vegetation, and also of waste products of the food, meat, dairy and other industries. It is also necessary to make effective use of all fodder-procurement machinery.

BREZHNEV GREETES TADZHIKISTAN WORKERS ON AGRICULTURAL SUCCESS

LD061550 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 6 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent greetings to the Central Committee of the Tadzhikistan Communist Party, the republican Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Tadzhik SSR Council of Ministers, agricultural and water authority workers, scientists and specialists, workers in party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol bodies and to all working people of the Tadzhik SSR. The greetings say: Dear comrades, the news that agricultural workers in the Tadzhik SSR have achieved an outstanding success this year and have over-fulfilled plans and socialist pledges for the sale to the state of raw cotton, grain crops, vegetables, potatoes, cucurbits, grapes, fresh fruit and silk cocoons was received with great satisfaction at the CPSU Central Committee. A total of 888,000 tons of raw cotton has reached procurement in the republic, points including 253,000 tons of valuable fine-fiber varieties. The success achieved is a result of the enhanced skill and selfless labor of cotton growers and all agricultural workers and the active political and organizational work of party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations. This is a worthy contribution to fulfilling the decisions of the 25th congress of the party and the July 1978 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. The CPSU Central Committee expresses its certainty that agricultural workers in Tadzhikistan, by using the achievements of science and front-ranking experience, the great potential of irrigated farming and by insuring highly productive work with machinery, will insure the further growth of the production of raw cotton, especially the valuable fine-fiber varieties and also of all other agricultural and stockfarming products.

PHYSICISTS DISCOVER NEW PHENOMENON IN PARTICLE PHYSICS

LDO71137 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Nov 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[I. Novodvorskiy article under the rubric "Discoveries of Our Days": "Deuterons From the Nucleus"]

[Text] On 29 November 1979 the USSR State Committee for Inventions and Discoveries registered a discovery made by a group of Soviet physicists at the Joint Institute for Nuclear Research.

It is generally known that all atomic nuclei consist of protons and neutrons. These particles, called nucleons, are constantly in motion inside the nucleus and are kept inside it by so-called nuclear forces.

The main sources of information on the structure of nuclei are experiments in which nuclei are bombarded with various high energy particles--protons, neutrons and mesons. In studying the spectrums of the secondary particles created by the interaction of high energy protons and light nuclei, the authors established the previously unknown phenomenon whereby deuterons (nuclei of heavy hydrogen deuterium) with kinetic energy hundreds of times greater than the energy linking the nucleons within the nucleus are released from the target nucleus. This indicates that the proton sometimes interacts not with the individual particles (nucleons) which make up the nucleus, but with formations within the nucleus which behave like whole particles. The picture made by such collisions is as if an artillery shell, striking a windowpane, knocked it out of the frame whole, without breaking it up into fragments.

The discovery of this phenomenon has had a substantial influence on the development of ideas on the structure of the atomic nucleus and the method for studying the structure of nuclei developed on this basis has become an effective tool in experimenters' hands. By now a large quantity of experimental and theoretical research has been carried out in our country and abroad, and its results have fully confirmed the correctness of the ideas put forward by the authors of the discovery.

SCIENTIST DESCRIBES ADVANTAGES OF GEOTHERMAL ENERGY

LDO31341 [Editorial Report LD] Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian on 14 November 1979 publishes on page 2 under the headline "The Earth's Heat Put at People's Service" an 800-word interview by APN correspondent Yevgeniy Yegorov with Doctor of Technical Sciences Ivan Aladyev, chairman of the Geothermal Energy Subsection of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology on the prospects for the development of geothermal energy in the USSR. Noting that solar, wind and geothermal energy resources are "truly enormous," Aladyev describes the advantages of the latter energy source and new technology for the construction of geothermal power stations. He notes in conclusion that "so far two regions in our country are deemed most promising for the installation of such geothermal power stations--near the city of Budenovsk in Stavropolskiy Kray and the city of Mikachevo in Zakarpatskaya Oblast."